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INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 14 — BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 17 1928 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
24 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 „	CHINA†		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN x..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	0,983
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x ..	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,5 6

@ To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
†17th Jan.	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan
1 th „	KHIVA ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Miyadono Maru..	5190	8 Jan.	19 Jan.
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 „	22 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 „	21 „
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	3 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th Dec.	17th Jan.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	20th „
Borneo Maru ..	12th „	24th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th „	30th „
Heinan Maru ..	11th „	25th „
Shunko Maru ..	26th „	7th Feb.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb.	20th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Tsurushima Maru	19th „	28th „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	5th Mar.

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 25150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
18th Jan.	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
20th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
23rd „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery) Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Culcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Multan City	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to th SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D L Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH THE

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 25347.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Bhakwat Bhakti Ashram, an ADHYAPKA to teach Sanskrit and English (upto the Entrance standard). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to R. B. Cant. Balbir Singh, Rewari. (Punjab).
A 29758

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Central India Applicants having practical experience of big mills need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating caste, age and minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 2082 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 655

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desirous to undergo training in Marine Wireless Telegraphy for purpose of obtaining certificate of competency as Marine Wireless Operators for pursuing a sea career. Applicants between the age of 18 and 22 with College education and previous sea experience will be preferred. Apply with educational qualifications and other Testimonials to Box No. 2083 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29797

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 29545

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle". Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years investment Rupees Six enlistment till 25th instant, drawing date 31st January, 1928. Ask DHRUVA BROTHERS, LTD., Delhi.
F R658

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R2903

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.
Kakomi Dosuti for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dosutis will be set free on application.
Price for 36"|37" As. 13 per yard
Price for 51"|52" Rs. 1|2 per yard
THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.
A bath mat's life is not a happy one but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free samples on request.
Unbleached ... Rs. 1-15-0 each
Bleached ... Rs. 2-3-0 each
SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.
KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirable suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free.
Blue striped .. As. 15 per yard
Red striped .. As. 11 per yard
Plain white .. As. 13-6 per yard
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K.1

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE TUSSORE SARRAIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards Rs. 2-8 per yard. Cream Colour, Flowered Karrandi Chadars Rs. 5-4 each. Plain Rs. 4-8 each. Self colour. Write P R. KANERA AND CO., AMBALA CANTT.
T R659

READY FOR SALE.—Our well known Registered NATIONAL CALENDAR 1928 of 3 kinds with different touchings lesson giving and most beautiful tricolour designs, beautifully printed on best Art Paper, size 20x30, mounted with Rollers' containing both English and Bikrami months in bold type with Holidays. Price too cheap i.e. As. SIX only. AGENTS WANTED everywhere, discount liberal. For details, Apply LAJPATRAI & SONS, Publishers, Loharigate, LAHORE.
T R648

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INFANTS AND PUBLIC MILK-SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR NOTICE that certain interested parties are spreading rumours that this Company is for sale. The shareholders and the public are hereby informed that the Company is doing better than it ever did before and that there is absolutely no truth in the statements being made about its sale.

By Order of the Board,
P. P. MISTRI,
Managing Director.
R662

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD IN MARCH.
Exhibits to be sent by February 20.
For prospectus apply HON. SECRETARY, Chepauk, MADRAS.
29810

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and of the codicil thereto of HARI SITARAM DIKSHIT, of Ville Parle, Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, a widower .....Deceased.
RAMKRISHNA HARI DIKSHIT, Hindu inhabitant, one of the sons of the late Hari Sitaram Dikshit, residing at Ville Parle, District Thana, a Law student and one of the executors named in the will of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of December, 1927.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29812

NOTICE

NOTICE UNDER O. 5, R. 20.

IN THE COURT K. S. DILAWAR KHAN, SUB-JUDGE, NOWSHERA.
Suit No. of 1927.
KHAN BAHADDAR MIAN MUSHANAFSHAH, caste Kaka Khel, Resident Ziarat Kaka Sahib. ..... Complainant.
vs.
(1) MIAN MOHD. YAUSAF, (2) MAULVI ABDULLA, (3) FIRM MIAN MUHAMMAD HAJI JAN MUHAMMAD CHOTANI, Tarq Dond Street, Bombay, (4) FIRM ALI MIAN AND ABDUL GHAFOOR, traders, Anarkali, Lahore ..Defendants.

Claim for Rs. 7,788|-.
Proclamation against defendant No. 3.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the above mentioned defendant is evading service of summons hence a notice under O. 5 R. 20 is given that if the said defendant fails to appear in person or by a duly authorised agent on the 30th Jan., 1928, ex-parte proceedings will be taken against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court.
K. S. MOHAMMED DILAWAR KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Nowshera.
29811

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.
(ORDER 5. RULES 1 AND 5.)

In the Court of the I MUNSIFF, Buland Shahr, at Buland Shahr, District Buland Shahr.
SUIT NO. 393 OF 1927.

B. ATMA RAM ..... Plaintiff.
versus
B. LACHMAN CHANDRA .. Defendant.
To
Msth. RAFIQA KHATOON, widow of Salamatullah d|o Md. Ibrahim, caste Sheikh, resident of Buland Shahr.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted suit against you for Pre-emption, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 16th day of February, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the before noon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 9th day of January, 1928.

KISHOR SINGH,
Munsrim, I. Munsiff's Court,
Buland Shahr.

NOTICE.

1.—Should you apprehend your witness will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

29813

Book Your Order

FOR THE
SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
THE INDIAN REVIEW.

LEADING CONTENTS.

A Great Speech or a Great Event.
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
Britain and India.
By Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.
The Mussalmans and Hindu Literature.
By Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A.
Wanderlust: A Poem.
By Leland J. Berry.
The Holy Land of the Buddhists.
By the Anagarika Dharmapala.
The Question of the Moment.
By Hon. Sirdar Jogendra Singh.
The Modern State.
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
Miss Mayo's Mother India.
By the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan.
Madras Then and Now.
By Mr. A. A. Hayles.
Imperialism and Its Price.
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
The Victorian Lady: A Story.
By Harvey Bailey.
A Word to Our Students.
By Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.
Why We Boycott the Simon Commission.
By Mr. S. Satyamurthy, M.L.C.
The Devadasi in Literature.
By Mr. P. R. Krishnaswami, M.A.
Song of the Scouts.
By Mr. Ramendu Dutt.
The Present Position of Ceylon.
By Prof. P. J. Thomas.
Pandit Ramabhai.
By Kamala Satthyanathan.
The Anglo-Indian Funeral.
By Mr. H. W. B. Moreno.
World Events.
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography.

The various sections which form the special feature of the "Review" contain news and notes on Indian industry, commerce and agriculture, and on literary, political, educational, legal, medical, scientific and sporting matters, besides selections under such headings as Topics from Periodicals, Utterances of the Day, Questions of Importance, Indian States, Indians Outside India, and Diary of the Month. Another improved feature is The World of Book containing reviews of latest English, American and Indian publications. Altogether this special number is very attractive with over two dozen portraits and illustrations.

Price 8 Eight Annas.

But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. (Five). (If by cheque Rs. 5-4 as.) and enroll themselves as regular subscribers. Please note that V.P.P.'s will not be sent and no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opening
OF
BOMBAY'S NEW SUPER-CINEMA
THE
CAPITOL

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 20TH JANUARY AT 9-30 P. M.
and on SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m., with a remarkable 10-Reel all-British Film
THE
FLAG LIEUTENANT

Come and bring your friends. You will find unusual comfort associated with unfailing courtesy at The
CAPITOL

H. E. The Governor and Lady Wilson have expressed their intention of attending the first performance, of which the proceeds will be given to His Excellency's Hospital Fund.

"HAMPTON COURT"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

The Greatest serial ever shown in Bombay.
Story by EDGAR WALLACE.
POPULAR PRICES.

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

with
MARIAN NIXON
at
The Universal Picture House
CINEMA PRECIOUS Lamington Road)
Time and Prices as usual.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NARROW MARKET—RANGE 9 POINTS—SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 7 TO 12 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 14.

The New York futures market opened 10 points lower on scattered liquidation but improved 9 points on little short covering. Later on prices again ruled quiet on account of absence of buying power and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 10 points to 19.35c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Middling spot prices closed unchanged at 19.03c.

In writing this review of the cotton market, we try earnestly to present both sides of the question. But the fundamental situation makes it almost impossible to take a bearish view of the outlook. The present weakness is nothing but a technical readjustment chiefly influenced by favourable prospects of a bumper cotton crop next season, and on unfavourable textile condition at many important centres where American cotton is largely consumed. To us, it appears that as far as these bearish factors are known, their effect is discounted and really there is nothing in the situation at present to look for any material change in prices either upwards or downwards. However, the fact remains that recently there had been extensive long liquidation and possibly there is creation of some short interest. While it is claimed that the mills in the United States of America, have curtailed production, the takings of American cotton by world spinners up to 14th January are fairly good at a figure of 8,352 000 Bales. These figures speak for themselves of the underlying strength, despite the unfavourable textile demand which has been widely reported for the last several weeks. While we believe, higher prices are bound to check the consumption, it remains to be seen, how long the potential demand will be kept in abstention against improving fundamental situation.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York under date 14th instant:—

July Highest 18.73 (11-20 a.m.) lowest 18.69 (10-05 a.m.).

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York friends on the 15th instant:—

"Cotton: No important fluctuations expected until published ginning January 23rd. Prefer purchase July on declines."

GANN'S CABLE.

"The demand is greater than the supply. The market is receiving good suppor., and I advise buying. Buy around present prices or any further declint. Protect with stoploss order 30 points under today's lowest. Expit higher prices next week."

Reuter.—"Market easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourale condition in dry goods trade and later increased partially on covering."

(New York). "Strong buying by trade around 19. for May.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 14-1-28	6288000	9273000
Receipts Yesterday 14-1-28	20000	40000
Exports to date 14-1-28	4029000	6080000
Stock at Ports 13-1-28	2493000	2949000
,, Interior Towns do.	1265000	1508000
,, Liverpool 13-1-28	919000	1255000
Visible Supply 13-1-28	5839000	7258000
Quantity in Sight do.	10719000	13611000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 14th inst:

Wheat	10,134	cwts.
Linseed	2,099	,,
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	316	,,
Gingellyseeds	10,749	,,
Poppyseed	15	,,
Groundnuts	31,912	,,
Castorseed	4,228	,,
Rice	20,204	,,
Myrabollams	1,486	,,
Cottonseeds	37,777	,,
Mowraseed	146	,,
Gram	3,734	,,
Joowar	1,946	,,
Bajree	4,464	,,
Coal	3,134	tons

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Wheats white 70-80	7	9	6
Wheats white Delhi	7	7	6
Wheats white April/May	7	7	0
Linseed Gold Brown	10	3	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	5	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	7	0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat	11	7	0
Gingellyseed bold-white	13	2	0
Poppyseed white	17	12	0
Castorseed	10	2	0
Cottonseed	4	12	0
Groundnuts	11	11	0
Mowraseed	7	10	0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	24	0	0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	24	0	0

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD SPOT DEMAND—RATHER STEADY MARKET—LESS FOR SALE—FUTURES 1 TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points but closed rather steady owing to absence of selling pressure. Trade demand continues very good and spot sales were recorded for 9,000 Bales. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points, while the Egyptian futures ruled rather steady and closed unchanged to 1 point higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s Report:—

The following cable is to hand from our Liverpool friends under date 14th inst.:—

"Weakness due to consuuption and large stocks at the mills.. Trade bought at decline but acts heavy."

Note:—We give below the American Mills Consumption for:—

Dec. 1927 544,000 bales, Nov. 1927 626,000 Bales, Reduction of 13 per cent., Dec. 1926 605,000 Bales.

and total from August 1st to December 31st 1927.

1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.	Increase of Bales.
3,043,000	2,829,000	214,000

Thus the statistical position stands as follows:—

	Bales.	Bales.
Carry-over in America July 31st 1927.		3,762,000
Bureau estimate of crop.		12,789,000
		16,551,000
Less:—		
Consumption as above.	3,943,000	
Exports to 13th Jan. 1926.	4,223,000	7,266,000
Available supply in American for next seven months		9,285,000

The number of active spindles in America:—

Dec. 1926.	Dec. 1927.	Nov. 1927.	Stoppage of Spindles.
32,496,000	31,715,000	32,587,000	872,000

The latest cable advices state the fertiliser Sales from August to January show an increase of 7 per cent. over same period last year. In 1926 on an estimated area of 48,898,000 acres, the fertilised area was 18,256,000 acres with a sale of 2,443,601 tons and it was estimated about 25 per cent. more than a 10 year average. Further. it is generally believed the recent cold weather has somewhat reduced the Boll-weevil. However, the opinion is gaining ground a supply of over 15 million bales would be quite essential to ensure any further reduction in carry-over.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 14th instant:—

"Prospect of curtailment production United States restricting buying."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co. (Liverpool).—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 8,353,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week-ending 14/1/28 Bales.
Total in Sight	10,719,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	553,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	108,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,839,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	283,000
Total Sales	65,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	800
East Indian Cotton Stock	14,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,600
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	Nil.
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	Nil.
American Cotton Afloat	71,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat	135,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	351,000

BOMBAY

CONSIDERABLE BAZAR SELLING—FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL ADVICES—CLOSED Rs. 5 TO 4 LOWER.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Following easier advices from New York, the local market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 373/ and declined to Rs. 370/4 on considerable selling by option dealers and long liquidation. At the decline increased support resulted in a small rally and Rates at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach Apl/May	373	378	370/4	371/4
Oomra Dec/Jan	338	338/4	336/8	338/4
March	337	337	335/8	336/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	304	304/8	303/8	304
March	306	306	305	305

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 1 point and improved 8 points subsequently The local market opened steady at Rs. 372/8 for Broach Apl/May delivery and improved to Rs. 374/- on buying by jobbers. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	372/8	374	372/8	373/4
Oomra Dec/Jan	339	340/8	339	340
March	338	339	338	339/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	305	307	305	307
March	307	308	307	308

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan 16.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	400	7,000
Fine M.G. Oomra	1.400	8,400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

January	223.50—2.10
April	229.00—2.20
July	233.90—0.90

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 12th Jan.	10,59,157
Same time last season	8,20,732
Exports from 1st Sept. to 12th Jan.	

	1927-28.	1926-27.
United Kingdom	17,317	592
Continent	1,50,603	96,543
China	3,800	43,378
Japan	2,34,066	2,05,768
Coast Ports	9,456	4,776
U. S. A.	270	1
Total	4,15,512	3,45,058

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1927 to 12th Jan. 1928	34353
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 12th Jan. 1928	3,21,124*
Same period last year	3,55,284
The estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th Jan. 1928 after taking into account 10,000 bales destroyed by the recent fires at the Cotton Depot.	6,43,801
Same time last year	4,45,706

*Owing to a further reduction in the number of working spindles Mill consumption is calculated at 55,500 bales per month until further notice.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Bengal Dec/Jan	306
Bengal March	308
Broach Apl/May	372
Oomra Dec/Jan	338
Oomra March	339

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	321	315	308	299
S. P.	319	313	306	298
Rajputana	321	315	308	300
P./A.	426	419	412	
Oomra No. 3	350	343	338	
C. P. No. 1	374	367	357	
C. P. No. 2	362	355	345	
Khandesh	345	335	325	315
Muthia		331	321	307

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

In full pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
		Since 1st September.	
in-full-pressed Bales	14-1-28	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,472	1,45,456	1,71,908

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 16.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready	21	5	6
Maha	21	5	6
Falguna	21	6	0
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 99-97-98-99	21	5	6
National City	21	8	3

SILVER

Ready	59	5	2
London—Ready	26	1	4
Forward	26	1	4
London/Shanghai—			
Opening	2	7-1/2	
Closing	2	7-1/2	
New York Cent	57	10	0

	Op.	H.	Lo.	Cl.
Maha	59/7	59/9	59/7	69/9
Falguna	59/6	59/8	59/5	59/8

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 51/6; highest Rs. 51/7. lowest Rs. 51/4; closing Rs. 51/5/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/12/6; closing Rs. 4/12.

Cottonseeds May delivery, opening Rs. 4/12/9; higaest Rs 4/13; closing 4/12/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 57/10; lowest Rs. 57/7; closing Rs. 57/13.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery 59/14; lowest Rs. 59/9. closing Rs. 60/.

BOMBAY BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The total amount of cheques delivered for clearing through the Bombay bankers' clearing house of the Bombay branch of the Imperial Bank of India during the week ending 13th Jan. was Rs. 81,036,334-7-10.

Central India	4,468	1,05,641	86,929
Barsi and Nagar	1,876	27,797	31,936
Hyderabad-Gaorani	203	49,223	25,838
Berar	4,902	3,08,964	2,00,004
Central Provinces	4,243	1,26,864	67,186
Total Oomras	18,664	8,63,915	6,39,521
Dholera	1,039	42,533	19,837
N.-W. Provinces	106	58,842	42,966
Rajputana	234	16,332	13,320
Sind-Punjab	2,373	73,512	43,920
Broach		2,597	999
Coompta and Dharwar	10	3,236	19,648
Westerns-Northerns		3,268	8,746
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,025	4,594
Persian		3,018	2,849
American		21,111	59,343
Egyptian and African		9,069	20,166
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	44
Total		22,426	11,04,522	8,75,588

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

in-full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 12th Jan. 14-1-28	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,140	1,68,190	91,136
Japan & China	5,400	2,37,866	2,49,146
Coast Ports	566	9,456	4,776
Up-country by Rail		34,353	38,678
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		79,542	31,514
Total	8,106	5,29,407	4,15,250

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract. Jan.
Bengal Superfine	320	
Bengal Fine	315	+ 5
Bengal F.G.	305	
Sind-Punjab Fine	315	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	305	
Waruha-Hingt. Fine	365/68	
Nagpur Fine	365/68	+23/4
Yeotmal Fine	355	
Arvi Fine	355	+13/4
Amraoti Fine	345/48	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	343/45	+ 4
Mulkapur Fine	335/38	
Khandesh Fine	328/30	— 4
Muthia Fine		— 8
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	355/58	
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S	—	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	—	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/50	

Broach F.G.	——	March	April
Broach Fine	——	+20	+14/5
Westerns M.G.	——		
Westerns H.G.	——		
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	420	Ap./My	M./June
Compta Good	425	+38	+33
Dholera	——		
Kadi/Viramgam	——		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Khamgaon	340
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Muthia	305
200	Tata Mills	Berar	349
200	Fornes & Co.	Banusa	348
100	G. Madhavji	Barwah	340
100	Bombay Cotton & Co.	Dhulia	332
100	Volkart Bros.	Karanja	352
100	Do.	Yeotmal	352
100	Hirjee Nenshi	Dhai	313
500	Volkart Bros.	Arvi	357/360
200	Do.	Pulgaon	355/360
300	Do.	Warud	357
100	Hindustan Mill	S./A.	451

STOCKS AND SHARES

CEMENTS SHARES GOOD TONE.

STEADY OPENING FOLLOWED BY SELLING.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

MILL SHARES.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened to-day after a safe settlement, fairly steady, but prices declined on long liquidation and short-selling. Bombay Dyeing touched highest Rs. 950. Fazal 900, Pearl 602/8, Century 465 during the early part of the session, but later on declined on absence of buyers and general profit taking, influenced by continuance of strike in the E. D. Sassoon group of mills. The weakness was further helped by easier feeling in the cotton market. Selling pressure was mostly centred in B. Dyeings for account of some prominent parties, which affected adversely on the values of other mill shares to some extent.

TATA IRON

Reports of improved prices of German steel resulted in the strong opening of Tata Iron shares with Defd. at Rs. 297/8 and Ordinary at Rs. 82/8. There was considerable selling from various directions and prices suffered a sharp set-back. The close was quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was considerable strength in cement shares at the opening when Bundies were quoted Rs. 23. Indian Cements Rs. 271/4. The general selling pressure in other rings, had a weakening effect in the prices of Cement shares. There was some important unloading in B. Burmah shares.

SECURITIES.

Government papers opened steady at Rs. 76 for 3 1/2 per cents but declined on owing to increased selling, influenced by the issuance of the Sterling Loan in London.

COTTON MILLS.

Feb., 1928.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	402/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	7
500	Bombay Cotton	317/8
250	Bombay Dyeing	941/4
250	Bradbury	300
100	Century	461/4
100	Central India	528/12xd.
500	Central India Pr.	402/8
100	Cólaba Land	141/4xd.
100	Coorla	175
100	Crescent	192/8xd
250	Currim	260xd
500	David	270
250	Dawn	710
200	Edward Sassoon	112/8
10	E. D. Sassoon	As. 15
100	Elphinstone	18
250	Fazulbhoy	890xd
50	Finlay	155
1000	F. Petit	625
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	132/8
100	Indian Bleaching	265
100	Indore Malwa	362/8xd
250	Jamshed Mfg.	50
50	Kastoorchand	26
100	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	291/4
1000	Luxmi Cotton	7000
100	Madhavrao Sed.	16
100	Madhowji	113/12
500	Mathuradas	80
1000	Maneckji Petit	1750n
100	Meyer Sassoon	86/4
1000	Morarji	2300
200	New Great	310
10	New City	125
250	Pabani	282/8xd
250	Pearls	597/8xd
100	Phoenix	422/8
10	Premier	11/8
1000	Sholapur	8250
250	Simplex	192/8
50	Swan	155
100	Swadeshi	530
500	Tata Mill	90
500	Vishnu Cotton	3200

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1466/4
125	,,	361/4
50	India	87/8
50	Baroda	92
25	Central	27/12
£5	Eastern	84
£12 1/2	National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	917/8
	Amritsar Patti	144
100	Cen. Provy. Ry.	100/8xd
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	94
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	79
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	106
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140/8
100	Upper Sindh	87/8
500	Tapti Valley	715

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	97
1000	Andhra Valley	795xd
100	Alcock	370
125	B. Burma	875
50	B. Burma N. I.	317/8
10	Br. India Insurance	10/8
8sh	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/14
50	B. Tramway	153/12
50	,, ,, Pref.	69/4
250	Bombay Steam	265
50	Bombay Telephone	49/12
10	Bundi Cement	22/4xrt.
250	Indian Cement	265
10	Central India Mining	23/12
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
sh. 2	Do Defd.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	246/4
40	,, Deferred	770
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2080
25	New India Insur.	10/10
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	12/14
10	,, ,, Pref.	13/12
10	Shivrajpur	24

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32 to 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 955.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 125.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 138 3/4.

SANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272-1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.4.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26-4.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. We think prices have reached the bottom.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 13/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach fully good Cotton April/May delivery of the bazar.

Last night. 8-0 Rs. 373/9.
Closing 10-0 Rs 374/4.
To-day's Opening
B. T.
8-0 Rs. 372/12.
10-0 Rs. 372/8.
12-0 Rs. 371/11.
2-0 Settlement.
4-0 Rs. 373/0.
6-0 Rs. 374/0.

To-day's highest rate April/May Rs. 374/4; lowest rate Rs. 370/4.

75	Tata Iron Ordinary	80
30	,, ,, Deferred	285
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	135
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	135
1000	Tafa Hydro	1077/8xd
100	Tata Oil	45/8
1000	Tata Power Ord.	567/8
000	Tata Power Pref.	910
15	Scindia Steam	18/8

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur and Ahmedabad.

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VIOLATION OF PROMISES AND PLEDGES

HINDU SABHA CONDEMNS ACTION OF GOVT.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

The following are some of the resolutions passed by the Hindu Mahasabha session at Madras.

(1)The Hindu Mahasabha in this Special Session assembled records in consonance with the strong general feeling of the country its emphatic condemanation of the action of Government in the matter of appointment of the Statuory Commission in violation of the fundamental rights of self determination and self-Government of the people of this country and in defiance of their demands in this connection and is of opinion that this action of the Government is a violation of promises and pledges made from time to time especially during the great war in appreciation of the great services and immense sacrifices made by this country in the hour of the peril of Empire and as such it is nothing short of studied insult t othe nation. The Hindu Mahasabha therefore in association with the Indian National Congress and other bodies calls upon the people to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every manner.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

(2) The Hindu Mahasabha is of opinion that a suitable draft contitution for the self-Government of India should be framed in consultation with the Indian National Congress and other important bodies in accordance with the following basic principles:—

1. Responsible Government of the Unitary type like that of Great Britain with Provincial and Local Government deriving their power from the Central Government.
2. The Sovereign Indians states and the Central Government of India forming a Federal Union.
3. Universal Uniform Franchise on non-communal and National Basis with Joint Electorates under laws and regulations prescribing qualifications based on education property, etc, etc.

KING AMANULLAH THANKED.

(3) Resolved that the Hindu Mahasabha tenders its respectful and profound thanks to His Majesty King Amanulla of Afghanistan for the very kindly regard shown on him to Hindu religious feelings in the matter of respect for the cow and for the advice which he was pleased to give to the Mussalmans of Hindustan to respect Hindu sentiments in this matter.

(4) That this Hindu Mahasabha has noted with deep grief that unfortunate differences which have arisen between Brahmins and Non-brahmins in the presidency of Madras and in some parts of of India. The Mahasabha requests both Brahmins and Non-brahmans to remember that they are the equally important limbs of one common body politic that the greatness and glory of Hindu civilisation is the result of the contribution of all castes of the Hindu community and that they are the joint inheritors and custodians of that civilisation and appeals to them to cultivate mutual respect and goodwill and work together in all social and sound religious matters for the betterment of the Community as a whole and of every part of it.

WELCOME TO MAHARAJT OF NEPAL

(5) Resolved that the Representatives of Hindus of all parts of India assembled here at a Special Session of the Hindu Mahasabha offer His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal a most cordial and respectful welcome and pray to the Source of all power that under His Highness' enlightened guidance the reign of His Majesty the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal may record still greater progress and Nepal may attain a place of honour amongst the progressive nations of the world.

Moved from the chair and carried unanimously.

TIPPU SULTAN'S KORAN.

Mr. V. S. Sanjiva Rao writes in "Swarajya":—

One of the favourite exhibits in the Art Section of the All-India Exhibition is the sacred Koran found on the body of Tippu Sultan, at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. The same was handed over by Shrimanth Purniah, the founder of the Yelandur Jaghir Family, then Minister of Tippu Sultan to Mr. Peer Mahomed Sahib, Army Contractor, in whose family the sacred relic continues to be and is an excellent preservation. Mr. Peer Mahomed was in prison in Seringapatam and was released by Shrimanth Purniah. He went to Tanjore and returned to Seringapatam after Mysore was restored to the present Hindu dynasty and engaged himself in trade. He was advised to start the silk industry and was presented with a plot of land in Malvalli Taluq and the industry developed successfully. Some members of his family are still engaged in the silk trade. The Koran is in the possession of the family as an heirloom, is 2 inches in diameter and 1 inch thick, all written with hand in beautiful ink, on thick local-made paper.

Another miniature Koran is also on view. It was presented by Signor Gorio, Italian Consul at Bombay on the 23rd April, 1914, enclosed in a tiny gold box, to the late Mr. Hyder Shah, father of Mr. Fayaz Mahomed Abdul Quddus Sahib, the lineal descendant of Peer Mahomed, in appreciation of the services of the members of the family towards the development of the silk industry.

Both these Korans were shown to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. Justice V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar who visited the Exhibition on the 9th instant and they admired the same. His Excellency the Governor who visited the Exhibition on the 10th inspected them minutely and expressed himself in appreciative terms.

SAVAGES UNDER THE SKIN

CIVILISATION ONLY A VENEER

In spite of the veneer civilisation and a polite upbringing impose on them, men (observes F. E. Baily in the "Sunday Graphic") are just as elementary in their desires and outlook as ever they were. It is still their instinct to kill unfaithful wives or sweethearts, to knock rivals for the land of some lovely lady on the head, to be autocrats in their homes, and to crush competitors by any means in their power, however, ruthless or even unsportsmanlike.

Instead of murder have sprung up the divorce suit and the actoin for libel, instead of raid, theft, or the hiring of assassins we see the various types of business cunning and sharp practice, the cornering of markets and so forth. The reason is that in civilisation expediency condemns the taking of life in time of peace (though in time of war, when expediancy works in the reverse direction, the taking of life is always judged more leniently than other encouraged as a patriotic duty) but the instincts remain the same.

These instincts are recognised in Latin countries, where "crimes of passion" are always judged mort lenjently than other crimes against the person.

PRIMITIVE STILL.

As a rule instinct seldom gets the better of what is called the higher type of man, who is taugnt restraint and self-control from his earliest childhood, but it comes but periodically among the more primitive. When we read in the confession of some East-end youth charged with murder of his sweetheart; "I told her I would swing for her," the accused is only expressing what every jilted man feels in his heart of hearts, though he may not admit the fact, even to himself.

The educated type suppresses the desire to kill from training, the knowledge that he will certainly "swing." and a lack of combative instinct. The primitive type, wanting these restraints, gives way.

Children, in their very early years, will snatch food from one another and fight desperately over a toy, because at birth they are all savages.

After they have been carefully brought up they feel ashamed to do those things, but the instinct is only buried under layers of restraint because to indulge it brings punishment or the disapproval of society, and vanity is very potent. We all desire the applause of our fellow-creatures.

"CHIEFLY WOMEN."

Not only is the man, every girl loves a savage, but in every girl is a complementary instinct to which the savage in man appeals.

When the primitive youth who killed his faithless swee heart is brought before the magistrates we read that: "A large crowd chiefly composed of women, besieged the public entrance to the court." These women are there because each in imagination is the murdered girl, who has toyed with a man's passions and paid the price.

The sheikh school of fiction answers the same desire in women; the sheikh of fiction is always a ruthless lover who beats his loves. The primitive, uneducated girl admires the sweetheart who knocks her about.

Even the nicest girl likes occasionally to be held by her fiance so tightly that it hurts.

CIVILISATION TOO SAFE.

The greatest deprivation from which men suffer in civilisation is lack of the element of risk. When savage man killed; raided, kidnapped or what not it was an adventure, a definite risk. He laid himself open to revenge and retribution. Therefore in civilisation rich men risk their necks in the hunting field, and poorer men play Rugby Football, or back horses or greyhounds for more than they can afford, or enter for competitions or, being married kiss the pretty typist. Men must take chances unless they drift into a living death which is worse than death itself.

Women should sympathise with this trait in their beloved savages, for women are great gamblers. A girl taunts her lover because it involves risk. She knows she is playing with fire. She wonders to what point she can goad him, and if he is prepared to "swing for her." She may not wish to die or for him to swing, but how thrilling to be sort of girl a man would swing for!

BIRTISH CABINET'S SECRET.

WHO GIVES £ 100,000 TO THE STATE?

Six people know the name of the man (or is it a woman?) who is about to give a large sum of money to the Treasury so that the interest on it may accumulate for many years and provide a substantial sum towards the payment of the National Debt, says a writer in the "Weekly Dispatch."

But they will not tell.

Treasury officials said yesterday:

"We cannot say. He is, or she is anonymous. We do not 'really' know anything about it."

The unknown benefactor is described in various quarters as:

A millionaire peer,

A well-known financier, and

A wealthy man without heir.

The amount promised is said to be about £100,000, and it is understood that the donor has made previous gifts to the National Exchequer.

"When the Treasury undertakes to keep a secret you may be pretty sure that they will do so", one who has had wide official experience of that Department said.

The only people "in the know" are the donor, the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and three officials of the Treasury. Even Mr. A. M. Samuel, Mr. Churchill's lieutenant at the Treasury, who actually introduced the Bill enabling the money to be accepted, does not know.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16.

Alavi, Savage, Jeddah.
Marly, Flooland, Sabang.
Ellora, Davis, Mombassa.
Steel Worker, Bouse, New York.
Cranfield, Watson, Java.
Genoa Maru, Takada, Kobe.
Iris, Davis, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 17.

Bovenkirk, Swart, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Jan. 16.

Steamer Ellora for Mombassa.
Steamer City of Benares for New York.
Steamer Hassol for Hamburg.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with 7 pilgrims and 28 passengers.

S S Marly:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Marly arrived in harbour yesterday from Sabang with a cargo of timber.

S S Steel Worker—The Mackinnon Mackenzie Co's steamer Steel Worker arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Cranfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Cranfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Iris:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Iris arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Bovenkirk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Bovenkirk will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 16.

S S Ranchi for London:—705 cwts coffee, Thos. Cook and Son; 2000 tons manganese orc, T Morrison and Co.

For Marseilles:—6000 cwts gingelly seeds, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts gingelly seeds, 2000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Messilia for Liverpool:—103 bales wool, Cox and King Ltd; 78 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 50 casks castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills Co; 100 bales cotton threadwares R M Chandulal and Co.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Glasgow:—1750 cwts G nut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Marseilles:—487 cwts G nut seeds, V Bhasker and Co.

S S Riehenfels for Antwerp:—30 cwts gum karaya, N Muljee and Co; 63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 112 bles cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 190 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 126 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3 cases aniline dye dry, Havre Trading Co; 140 bales cotton, M Chandulal and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—36 casks goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For New York:—600 cwts pepper, C Thakersey Ltd; 500 bales cotton dry, M Narotamdas.

For Brisbane:—200 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

For Melbourne:—1300 cwts myrabollams, J Mulchand and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

For Sydney:—520 cwts myrabollams, Anglo-Siam Corporation.

For Auckland:—1 bundle carpets, Cox and King.

For Adelaide:—10 cwts condiments, M M Poonjiaji.

For Toronto:—24 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son; 5 bales carpets, Cox and King Ltd.

For San Francisco:—1 case silk curtains, Cox and King Ltd.

For Freemantle:—200 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas.

S S City of Valentia for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 636 cwts groundnuts, V Bhasker; 209 cwts nigerseeds, J Dayal.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co; 130 cwts gum olibanum, P Kooverjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Textile Products.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, L Ladha.

For Piraeus:—200 cwts kardi seeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Alfred Nobel for Antwerp:—2 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S S Shahrastan for Hull:—5000 cwts G nut oil cakes, N Velmahomed.

S S Bomralind for Antwerp:—840 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, A Abdul Rahiman and Co; 220 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 55 bales cotton, Kotak and Co.

S S Bovenkirk for Hamburg:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Antwerp:—500 cwts gum, Tamboli and Co.

S S Elswick Gange for Dunkirk:—2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—3000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 2 cases intestine, A Shustry and Co.

For Antwerp:—15660 cwts G nut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co.

S S Ishikai Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Meydana Maru for Nagasaki:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Khiva for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, L K Vasanjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Hiyanezam Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tyne Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 16.

S S Penang Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—18 cases toys, 380 drums sodium sulphide.

From Osaka:—6 cases pearl buttons, 8 cases shell buttons, 167 cases 60 bales cotton yarn, 64 cases 120 bales cotton drill, 153 cases glass ware, 25 cases hair dye, 55 cases glass bangles, 117 bales 10 cases G C shirting, 47 cases cotton twill, 240 bales straw board, 11 cases cotton hosiery goods, 10 cases soap boxes, 10 cases hosiery shirts, 10 cases celluloid bangles, 733 cases brass circles, 7 cases garters, 10 cases red cotton T cloth, 66 bundles brass rods, 200 kegs red lead, 128 cases cotton jean, 23 cases glass tubs, 27 cases cotton goods, 50 cases enamel ware, 15 cases umbrella ribs, 12 packages crucibles, 16 cases porcelain.

From Kobe:—27 cases silk goods, 3 cases S P goods, 66 cases silk yarn, 12 cases menthal crystal, 44 cases celluloid bangles, 114 cases cotton hosiery, 9 cases cotton socks, 218 cases glass ware, 78 cases porcelainware, 93 brls coal tar, 176 bales G C sheeting, 69 cases cotton twill, 25 cases bambooware, 197 cases 48 bales cotton shirting, 2000 pieces aspan logs, 50 bundles star aniseed, 13 cases toys, 10 cases glass powder, 10 cases antimony sulphide, 95 cases refined camphor, 64 cases glass bangles, 65 cases cotton drill, 14 cases needles, 70 cases cotton jean, 16 cases stationery, 15 bundles glass marble toys, 29 cases cotton shoe laces, 26 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 20 cases bronze leads, 100 bales G S sheeting, 94 bales 44 cases G C yarn, 75 cases antimony, 16 cases C hosiery drawers, 10 cases C needles, 177 cases C G bottles, 15 cases C hosiery goods, 15 cases cotton flannel, 73 cases brass circles, 25 cases whistles, 23 cases cotton jeans, 13 cases toys.

From Moji:—200 cases window glass, 10 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai:—900 cases cotton yarn, 590 bales native cotton yarn, 40 cases sewing machines, 16 bundles 124 bales 158 cases green tea. 32 cases noil yarn, 146 cases silk yarn, 118 bales raw silk, 9 bales yellow silk.

From Tokyo:—15 cases toys, 101 bales G C sheeting, 75 bales cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—206 cases glassware, 12 cases clocks, 600 cases Asahi beer, 15 cases blotting paper, 832 cases porcelain, 537 bales G C shirting, 1255 bales G C sheeting.

From Hongkong:—103 cases fire crackers, 300 cases cassia, 9 cases cotton socks, 100 bags refined sugar, 25 packages tea, 20 bundles 10 packets China roots, 14 cases papers, 79 bales matting.

From Singapore:—100 packages sugarcandy, 51 bundles star aniseeds, 113 bags betelnuts, 50 bundles gum Benjamin, 316 bundles rattans, 20 bags nutmegs.

From Colombo:—585 bags copra, 140 cases 75 bags tea, 50 bags arecanuts, 30 bales mattress fibre, 1946 packages dye.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—52 cases cartoon dates, 10 bags scrap copper brass, 666 bags dry dates, 464 bundles skin dates, 8 cases gum, 1859 baskets wet dates.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The Market has ruled weak to-day with the following closing Quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs 14/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/- per cwt F B H.

S S. "Gogara" Sh 13/6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Dec. Sh 13/6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/3 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt F B H.

Jamnagar C.I.F.—

Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/5 per cwt F B H.

July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/11 per cwt F B H.

Tone:—Weak.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

FOR

ADVERTISERS

Delhi Edition

OF

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

IN response to the demand of Subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" in North & Central India arrangements have been made to issue from the 19th instant from Delhi, a special edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" with the latest telegraphic news, Foreign and Indian. The Delhi edition of the "Chronicle" will be circulated in all parts of the Punjab, U. P., Behar and North and Central Indian States and will thus be a

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88-1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/7.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-8.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Jan. Sett: 3-1/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 75/13; 1945/55 Rs. 106/7.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Three months 4-1/4 per cent.
Six months 4-9/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Call 6-1/2 per cent.
One to three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Calcutta, January 16.—Mr. Francis Birtles, who is motoring from London to Australia set out from Calcutta on Sunday morning on what is unquestionably the most hazardous portion of his journey namely through Assam and Manipur into Burma.—Free Press.

Rangoon, January 16.—At a crowded meeting of the citizens on Sunday, addresses on behalf of the Burmah Congress Committee were presented to Mr. Baba Khard Singh and Sardar Mangal Singh, the Sikh leaders from India.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m. (S.T.)
Municipal Corporation, 4-30 p.m. (B.T.)

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails ex "Macedonia" from London of 5th instant left Aden at 5 a.m. on the 16th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday, the 20th instant.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of 20 members of the Council of Mandvi District Congress Committee for the ensuing year will take place on the 22nd instant. Each candidate is requested to send in his application duly filled in to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 21st instant.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Ballot held on Monday the 16th January, 1928 for the election of Chairman of the Association for 1928 resulted in the election of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on the 27th January, via Colombo.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of the 12th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 14th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th to 6 a.m. of 16th instant:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 67. Total mortality this day last year was 96.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits Settlements and Japan per S.S. "Hiyeizan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Wednesday) the 18th inst.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Khiva" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 18th inst.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

10-0 a.m. News Bulletin.
11-20 a.m. European Gramophone Concert. "A Ballad Concert."
11-55 a.m. Market Prices.
12 noon Close Down.
4-30 p.m. Talk: The Care of the Child, by Dr. S. J. Meher Homji, M.D.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

4-45 p.m. Indian Gramophone Concert.
5-30 p.m. Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Mrs. Bancobai Barucha (formerly music teacher to Their Highnesses the Maharanis of Mysore and Rajpipla.)
Prof. F.—Janmahomed of Mysore. Vocal music.
8-0 p.m. Talk "A Trip to the Pindari Glacier." by Miss A E Kemp.
8-15 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin, Market Prices.

MILITARY BAND MUSIC.

The Band of the 2nd Batt., Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Under the direction of Mr. S. W. Henwood.
By kind permission of Lieut-Col. J. A. M. Bannerman, D.S.O. and Officers.
9-30 p.m. Selection from the Opera. "Reinzi" Wagner. Selection from the Musical Comedy "The Desert Song" Romberg. "A Musical Switch," Alford. Grand Selection "Catherine" Tschaikowsky. Finale "Grand Military Tattoo" Rogan.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

LECTURES ON WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE

A public meeting of Hindus will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall on Wednesday, the 18th inst. at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Pandit Dwijendranath Sharma and others will deliver lectures on "Widow Remarriage." All Hindus are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

COMMERCIAL WEEKLY FOR BOMBAY

MR. JOSEPH TO BE EDITOR

Mr. Pothan Joseph, who recently resigned from the "Indian National Herald" as a protest against some matters relating to the management, has, we are informed, decided to publish a weekly journal of trade and finance, called "Commercial Outlook." There is no journal in Bombay analogous to "Capital" and "Commerce", and Mr. Joseph's ambition is to fill in the gap. He was for four years Assistant Editor of "Capital" when the late Mr. Pat Lovett was Editor. Later Mr. Joseph was the Bombay Editor of "Commerce", and it is expected that the venture of Mr. Joseph —for which he is well qualified—will be a "capital" success.

A BOY'S DANGEROUS FALL

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

A distressing accident occurred at the All-India Exhibition grounds when a student aged about twenty fell from the top of the aerial railway exhibited at the All-India Exhibition. It is said he climbed the aerial railway post to a height of forty feet to have a view of the exhibition and stood on the wheels with his hands clasping the wires when he slipped and fell down, sustaining serious injuries in his legs and hands. He was removed to the hospital where he is undergoing treatment. He has been admitted as "confidential case," and definite details are not available of his injuries.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Not since Dickens was borne to the Abbey, has there been such a spontaneous demonstration in honour of the English writer as that witnessed at the West-Minster Abbey to-day on the occasion of th interment of the ashes of Thomas Hardy in the Poets' Corner next to Dickens' resting place. Hundreds waited for hours in rain awaiting admission to 1,000 seats allotted to the public. Greatest figures in literature, art and politics and representatives of various literary societies both British and American were present as also Mrs. Hardy, widow, and Miss Kate Hardy, sister of the Novelist. A casket hung with magnificent draperies was borne in procession to the catafalque accompanied by the pall-bearers.

At the conclusion of 30 minutes' service the congregation filed past the grave in which a copper casket was just visible few inches under the floor bearing a sheaf of lilies from the widow. Earth contributed by an aged resident of Stinsford (Mellstock of Wessex novels) was sprinkled on the grave. Simultaneously Hardy's heart was buried close to the graves of his father, mother and first wife at Stinsford, where the service was very homely and was attended by the Dorset villagers with the village choir singing the favourite hymns of the deceased to the accompaniment of harmonium.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Rugby.—Seventy Canadian farmers and agricultural experts have arrived in Britain on a tour designed in order to acquire greater knowledge of markets, learn more of the movements to develop markets within the Empire and to help trade between Canada and Britain. The party which includes the representatives of the Federal Government, and some of the provincial governments of Canada will during the visit be received by the King and the Prince of Wales. A tour also will be made of Denmark.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New York replying to Sir Henry Deterding's criticisms of its policy of purchasing oil from Russia as being against the interests of humanity and trade honesty declares that it is its intention to carry out its contracts and to "be in no way swerved by such desperate and destructive measures as are being followed in India and threatened in other parts of the world." The Standard Oil Company alleges that the Royal Dutch Shell group started price-cutting in India in September and in November started the practice of "secret rebates" on sales and bonuses. The Standard Oil Company met these measures partially and if this form of competition was continued it would annually cost the Royal Dutch and its subsidiary Burmah Oil Company 12 3|4 million dollars and the Standard Oil four million dollars. It is alleged that the Deterding's Company before 1926 shipped more Russian Oil to India and Ceylon than the Standard. The reply points out that India could save at least 5,000 miles by shipping Russian oil from Black Sea ports and adds that the Royal Dutch Shell group draws the largest supplies from Rumania and therefore is independent of Russia.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING: 9TH DAY

HORSES LEFT IN.

1st Race—2-15 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Variety 9-2, Valentino 8-13, Mooharib 8-10, Waterloo II 8-10, Raja II 8-10, Mubarak II 8-9, Shylock 8-9, Chaldean 8-9, Roulette 8-8, Golden Ball 8-7, Prince Jehan 8-6, Khursed 8-6, Wazir 8-6, Sure 8-6, Demisk 8-6, Hamid Beg 8|6, Golden Sun 8|4, Alder II 8-0, Lucky Boy 8-0.

2nd Race—2-45 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mukden 9-4, Badia 8-12, Company 8-12, Avar 8-11, Budder 8-10, Namoos 8|10, Hilal 8-9, Terror 8-9, Vibgyor 8-6, Falfool 8-6, Firat 8-6, Rockfeller 8|6, Sadoola 8-5, Black Knight 8-3, Nasshat 8-2, Murtaban 8-1, Najee 8|1, Good Surprise 7-13, Jawal 7-10.

3rd Race—3-15 p.m.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over or flat races of the aggregate value Rs. 5,000 or over after January 1st, 1927.

The Monk 9-10, Arlette 8-12, Modesty 8-2, Co-Respondent 7|4, Charena 7-2, Vikramsinha 6-11, Shanawaz 6-8.

4th Race—3-45 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Koko 9-2, Krushan II 9-2, Tientsin 8-13, Khalil Beg 8|13, Apples 8-13, Saifulzaman 8-13, Garibaldi 8-13, White Silk 8-13, Rajeb 8-10, Chandra 7-5, Agab 8-10, Goodiab 8-10, Noman 8|9, Royal 8-8, Bay Ronald 8-7, Maroosh 8|6, Yanathan 8-6, Itihad 8-6, Orange Prince 8-3.

5th Race—4-15 p.m.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Poor Scats 9-8, Scottish Flag 9-6, Thaxted 9-0, Golden Wattle 8-13, Beaver Puff 8-13, Stormont 8-11, Bonaparte 8-9, Royal Gem 8-6, Quatre Bras 7-13, Meena 7-11, Jubilant 7-4, Brannockstown 7-4, Golden Shadow 6|12.

6th Race—4-45 p.m.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Taimurlung 9-0, Mutashar 8-13, Rehearsal 8-13, Rarity 8-12, Bucknell 8-12, Lucky Star 8-11, Anwar 8-8, Najian 8-6, Some Surprise 8-4, Arabian Star 8-2, Selman 8-1, Gosub 8-0, Jalmood 8-0.

7th Race—5-15 p.m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Defend 9-7, Sierra Leone 8-12, Leinster Wonder 9-6, Eltonian 9-4, Stone Marten 8-9, Eddy 8-5, Restoration 8-3, Wedding Day 8|0, Polychrome 7-10, Four Square 7-0, Songe Dore 7-7.

8th Race—5-45 p.m.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Coq. A. L'ane 9-0, Casino 8-11, Polychrome 8-10, Four Square 8-0, The Sliding Stone 8-6, Vijayakumar 7-9, Radha Piari 7-6, Riverine 7-7, P's and Q's 7-7, Prose & Verse 7-6, Dark Blue 7|3.

9th Race—6-15 p.m.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Mansoor Beg 9-7, Silver Thrush 7-12, Hilaluzzaman 9-7, Dilawar 8-9, Jodi 8|8, Sanatogen 8-4, Maneck Beg 7-10, Savage 7-8, Arab Prince 7-6, O'Brien 7-3, Mijrin 7|3, Kadir Hajaz 7-2.

GOVT. BILLS PASSED WITHOUT DISCUSSION

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

After the Governor's speech, the Council passed without discussion the following Government Bills, namely, the Tenancy Bill, the Consolidation of Land Holdings Bill, the Weights and Measures Bill, and the Land Revenue Bill, Village Sanitation and Public Management Bill, Prevention of adulteration Bill with a few amendments, and referred the Opium Smoking Bill and the Primary Education Bill to the Select Committee and adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

MR. K. R. MEHTA.

A PROMISING ADVOCATE.

Mr. Kaikhushroo Rustomji Mehta who stood sixth in the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1924 deserves congratulation on his brilliant double success at the first attempt in the Attorneys' and Advocates' Examinations held in Semptember last within a few days of each other. Hitherto double success was either not obtained at the first attempt or was made easy by some time intervening between the two examinations. Mr. Mehta is the first lawyer to pass both the examinations at the first attempt within a few days of each other. He is also the first Indian to hold at the early age of twenty-four the triple distinction of passing high in these three examinations—the I.C.S., the Advocates' and the Attorneys. His career at school and at college and in the University was

Mr. Kaikhusaroo Rustomji Mehta who is to practise in Bombay High Court after the double success in Attorney's and Advocate's Examination.

a career of distinctions and awards. At school, he was the 'exhibition' boy and Government School Inspectors complimented him repeatedly.

He has now elected to practise as an Advocate at the High Court Bar and will read in the Chambers of a well-known Counsel.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Mandali which was founded by a small band of workers on 11th May, 1902, celebrated its Silver Jubilee in a formal way on Sunday, the 15th instant, at the Morar Bag at 4 p.m. with great enthusiasm. There were present over 1,000 members and guests who included over 200 ladies and girls. The hall which was very tastefully decorated, was packed to overflowing the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar, the President-elect, was received at the entrance by the Managing Committee and the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar, Mr. Sabnis and Dr. Nerurker, Trustees of the Mandali. The function began with the singing of songs, specially prepared for the occasion, by the little girls of the community.

Mr. S. P. Varde, Chairman of the Managing Committee, welcomed the guests, members and sympathisers of the Mandali and thanked them for having readily responded to his invitation. He rejoiced at the presence of two of the founders, Messrs. G. M. Thenge and A. V. Sabnis. He referred to the noble ideals which inspired the founders of the Mandali—the idea of promoting the cause of education among the poor and helpless students and their absolute freedom from sectarian bias. The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar then took the chair.

A few short speeches suitable to the occasion were made by Messrs. J. K. Parulkar, S. S. Naik, Rao Bahadur Talmaki and others. Mrs. Bhadrabai Madgaokar then awarded to the successful winners the Mandali's Korgaokar Scholarships and the elocution prizes donated to the Mandali by the late Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha in memory of his daughter.

This occasion was taken by some well-wishers of the Mandali to publically recognize the invaluable services rendered by Messrs. Y. H. Sakthankar and S. L. Kapdi to the Mandali by presenting them each with a gold watch at the hands of Mrs. Madgaokar.

The Chairman then read out the names of six Patrons, one Fellow, and 12 Life members who had promised to enroll themselves in the respective classes on that memorable day. Mrs. Madgaokar donated Rs. 100 for female education and Mr. Laxmikant Dabholkar Rs. 100 to the general fund.

The President made a short speech in Marathi and referred to the work of the Mandali. He said that though he could not take an active part in any institution due to want of time, the welfare of his community was always at his heart.

A vote of thanks to the President, the singing of National Anthem and partaking of refreshments terminated this pleasant function.

HIGH COURT

WOMAN'S PARAMOUR TO BE HANGED.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza disposed of the reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana disagreeing with the verdict of the jury who found one Ziprya Ganu guilty of causing grievous hurt. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the proper verdict, in the light of evidence, should have been one of murder.

The accused Zipru was charged with the murder of Pandu Hari of Usatne village on September 16 last. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused was in love intrigue with Pandu's wife Venu. On the day in question, learning that Pandu was escorting his wife to another village, he followed them and on the way attacked Pandu with a stick. After knocking him down senseless with several blows, he sat on the prostrate victim and cut his throat. He then dragged the dead body a few feet forward and left it in a pool of water.

A GHASTLY CRIME.

The Sessions Judge in the course of his reference observed:—"To my mind the prosecution evidence is clear, cogent and reliable. It leaves no doubt that the accused delivered the blows with a stick and cut his throat. He is therefore clearly guilty of murder. It sounds a travesty of justice to convict him of grievous hurt. There is not a single extenuating circumstance in the case to mitigate the ghastly brutality of the crime. The man was done to death simply because he happened to be the husband of a woman whom the accused coveted. In my opinion the normal penalty of murder which is death should follow in the present case."

Their Lordships, in their judgment, agreed with the views of the Sessions Judge. Even accepting the confession of the accused, namely, that the cutting of the deceased's throat was done by his wife Venu, yet he had confessed to having been a party to the conspiracy to kill Pandu, and his taking the initiative in attacking him, and was standing quietly by, while she in pursuance to the conspiracy was cutting her husband's throat. Their Lordships thought that the opinion of the Sessions Judge was correct, and also agreed with the Judge that it was most improbable that Venu cut the throat.

In the circumstances, their Lordships held that the conviction of the jury for a minor offence was not justifiable, and sentenced the accused to death.

DEATH BY STAB WOUNDS

OFFENDER UNTRACEABLE

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday, touching the death of Kamtaprasha, a Pardeshi Bhayia, employed as watchman at the Byculla Vegetable Market, who was found dead near Tulshi Pipe Road on the morning of the 19th December with a stab wound on his stomach. The deceased and his companion Jamalsing left Girgaon on the 18th December last but never returned home. The deceased was found lying dead near Tulshi Pipe Road while Jamalsing was discovered near Mahim with several injuries. The latter explained to the police that both of them were assaulted by some Mahomedans near Tulshi Pipe Road when they went to collect their dues.

The jury returned a verdict of death by stab wounds but were unable to say by wohm they were inflicted.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	18.72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.87
Difference	plus .15
To-day's Closing Rate	18.54
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.98
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.01
Difference	plus .04

Broach Expectation 369-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 16.
Silver Ready	26-4-0
Lower	unchgd
Silver Forward	26-3-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

KALBADEVI SENSATION.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF POLICE INFORMER

SUTTAWALLA AND PAHELWAN ARRESTED

Last Saturday night, the crowded Kalbadevi Road was the scene of an outrage reminiscent in its nefay features of the famous Bawla murder on Mazabar Hill. About 11-30 p.m. one, Mr. Anantram H. Dave was going down the Kalbadevi Road in a taxi, when some half a dozen men suddenly boarded his car and murderously attacked him with lathis and knives. A crowd was attracted by the piteous cries of Mr. Anantram and gave chase to the assailants and helped the police in arresting two persons, Abdul Kadar and Lavji Purshottam, who are alleged to have taken part in the assault. Mr. Dave was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition as one of the stab-wounds has penetrated to his lungs and has made a statement to a magistrate.

Armed with this information, the police subsequently arrested two persons, Narayan Premji, a well-known Suttawalla, and Aboo Premji. All the four suspected persons, it is reported, have been identified by Mr. Dave, as his assailants.

Mr. Dave had been acting for some time past as a police informer, in connection with Satta gambling, and had been responsible for a raid on the shop of Narayan Premji, in Marwari Bazar. Consequently, he had, it is alleged, been assaulted by Narayan Premji, against whom Mr. Dave had filed an information in court. Mr. Dave had also issued leaflets to the effect that his life was in danger and Mr. Premji and others were trying to murder him. Even on the night of the assault, it is said, Mr. Dave was expecting trouble and was accompanied part of the way by a police constable who saw him off in a taxi at the corner of Shaikh Memon Street. As his car slowed down because of a traffic block, his assailants, it seems saw their opportunity and pounced upon their prey.

The four arrested persons were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, yesterday by Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station and an application was made to remand them into police custody pending further inquiries. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, appeared on behalf of Narayan Premji and applied for the latter's release on bail. He sid that there was no evidence against his client. The Magistrate rejected the application and directed the four suspects to remain in custody for ten days.

On further information, another arrest was made on Monday afternoon. One Rasum Mahomed, alias, Khallan, Pahelwan, who is suspected to have taken active part in the assault was traced and arrested by Head Constable, Writer Pantankar of Pydhownie Police Station.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES CONTINUE QUIET

(From Our Special Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

In the Share Market jute shares continued quiet with a small volume of doings, the tendency being easy. Cottons ruled quiet and neglected, excepting Bengal-Nagpires. Coals showed no change. Miscellaneous engineering shares ruled steady. Teas showed lightly better doing. Government securities showed absence of business.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 27-4.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpore 32.

Jutes:—Auckland 392, Birla 17-4, 17-8, Clive 49-10, 50, 49-8; Fort Gloster 1090, Howrah 62-14, 63, 62-12; Hukumchand 25; National 35-4; Presidency 13-2; Orient 318, Reliance 90-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19-6, 19-2; Burn and Co. (Ord.) 428; Indian Iron and Steel 20-6, 19-14; Rawalpindi Electric 14-8, B. I. Corporation (Ord.) 3-14; Bishnauth 42-8; Hanjan Panbat 5-8; Tukver 39-4; Hatikhira 32-8.

WRESTLING BOUTS AT PATIALA

ZYBYSKO TO FIGHT WITH GAMA FOR HONOURS

N. W. RAILWAY ISSUES CONCESSION TICKETS.

PATIALA, Jan. 16.

Two wrestling bouts of unusual interests will take place at Patiala at the end of this month. Imam Bux will meet Ganga on Saturday the 28th instant and the Polish wrestler Zybysko will fight for honours with Gama the following day.

The North Western Railway has arranged to issue concession tickets for the occasion.—Free Press.

LAW and BUSINESS

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1928.

BOOSTING THE COMMISSION

Sir John Simon is expected to arrive in India in the first week of February and it seems that with the approach of his arrival the British and the Anglo-Indian papers have begun to blow all their trumpets in honour of the Commission and its Chairman. According to a Free Press message from London, all other topics like Mr. Hardy's death, the Industrial Conference, the King of Afghanistan's visit, have, for the time being, receded into the background and the one topic of discussion is the Commission. The article in the "Observer" by Sir Frederick Whyte, a summary of which Reuter has thought it necessary to cable to India, is perhaps a fair specimen of the stuff that now appears in the British Press. Sir Frederick calls the boycott of the Commission "a smoke screen designed to hide the fact that the political parties have not yet decided on what they realy want beyond the easy generality of Swaraj." Evidently Sir Frederick is either ignorant of the All-Parties' national demand made in the Assembly or his article is itself a smoke screen to disguise his own mind. Whatever be the intention, the boycott is there—like a dark screen, if you like—between the Commission and the Indian people. This fact Sir Frederick cannot get round and does not even attempt to. He rather warns the Commissioners to be wary in "taking soundings, plotting their courses and above all making friends." There has been "plotting" enough already and Indians have seen through it all. They have also had enough of made-to-order-friendships.

Sir Frederick is sorely puzzled and cannot "visualise the scene in which those who have loyally co-operated in the working of the Constitution in the years of storm and stress should under brighter skies to-day refuse to co-operate and make the Constitution conform more closely to India's true needs." The solution of Sir Fredrick's mystery has already been given by the Liberal leaders themselves in their speeches at their Bombay Conference. The reason why the Liberals who co-operated with Government in times of storm and stress refuse to do so now cannot be better stated than in the words of Sir Ali Imam, ex-Law Member of the Government of India, who says in an article in the latest issue of "New India": "During the War, when the enemy was knocking at the door and the Empire was in danger, we were lavishly entertained with assurances of equality and partnership. I fully believed then that a change had come over the angle of vision of England towards India. But now after the lapse of a few years, England tells us, 'you are not fit to sit at the same table with us.' This is the real significance of the Statutory Commission .....(It) takes away from us the rights of citizenship of the Empire and relegates us to the position of petitioners. This is the thin end of the wedge. We must resist this and assert our right to be treated as equals of the other parts of the Empire." In brief, breach of faith on the part of the British and disillusionment on the part of the Liberals will solve Sir Fredrick's mystery. If he has still any doubt about the Liberals continuing to co-operate with Congressmen with regard to the boycott, that doubt should be scattered by the latest unanimous resolution of the All-Parties' Conference at Benares. This Conference has decided "to boycott the Statutory Commission and to observe hartal throughout India on February 3, the day the members of the Simon Commission land in Bombay and to hold All-Parties' public meeting on the same day and pass resolutions of condemnation." The Commission, with all its labours in making friends, will have to sound and plot a great deal before getting the Indian people anywhere near it.

The Anglo-Indians, too, have begun to be more vocal about their own claims to be placed before the Commission. Men with vested interests and undeserved claims will naturally be anxious about the continuance of those interests. Mr. C. B. Chartres, President of the European Association, speaking at the annual dinner of the Association, indulged in some free post-prandial prattle. He has good reasons to be satisfied with the Commission, as it contains seven stout champions of British interests but not one of the rival interests of Indians. They are besides certified by Lord Birkenhead to be safe for a unanimous report. When Mr. Chartres went on to remark that the boycott was not at all national he was evidently unable to see and judge things in their true perspective. After giving a grudging compliment to the Swarajists for their unity resolution, he added: "Unfortunately for the success of the resolution on unity, the chief fertilising agent used by its sponsors for promoting the growth of mutual trust and goodwill between the two great communities of India is no other than a campaign to inspire suspicion of the British, and I fear that this agent instead of proving beneficial, will prove an absolute poison to the plant we are all so anxious to develap." To this it may only be said that for inspiring suspicion of the British fresh campaign is superfluous—past history speaks for itself—that the plant the British wish to develop in India is not the same as the Indians desire and that our only anxiety is to uproot the former plant and put in its place the plant of Indian Swaraj.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

The Gujerat Vidyapith, which celebrated its fifth Convocation at Ahmedabad on Sunday, is in many respects a remarkable institution in the history of national education in India. It has placed before itself the ideal of service of humanity, knowledge being only the handmaid of that ideal. Mr. C. F. Andrews, delivering the Convocation address, described the position of India in her search after Truth in the following beautiful words: "India is a pilgrim of eternity who has set out on her search for the eternal. She has laid aside the glory of the world and taken up the robe of the Sanyasi. Others might despise her in her poverty and her tattered robes. But the true children of India who are themselves searching for Truth will revere even the tattered robe of their mother as she goes on her pilgrimage seeking not earthly riches but the vision of God Himself." The Vidyapith seeks to serve this ideal. There are people, alas, even among Indians, who despise the Vidyapith, point at the humble buildings of its schools and colleges and the small number of students therein, who laugh at pupils learning through their mother-tongue rather than well-accented English, who hold up to ridicule the coarse khaddar the students wear and who lose all patience at the sight of teachers and pupils spinning rather than studying Chaucer and Caesar's Gallic campaigns. But fortunately there are or have been in India a few men like Gandhi, Andrews and Shraddhanand who prize the humblest service of the distressed people of a distressed land far above the academic raptures over the glowing periods of Edmund Burke. The supreme test of the students of the Gujerat Vidyapith came not when they faced the annual examinations of the Vidyapith but when they found their fair province stricken by floods and famine. Then did the lads and teachers of the Vidyapith face the test like worthy pupils of Mahatma Gandhi. While thousands of others waxed eloquent over the sufferings of the people of Gujerat and passed sonorous resolutions of sympathy, these students and teachers of the Vidyapith flung aside their books and sallied forth to the distant villages, waded through mud and water, and brought relief to the villagers without disdaining even scavenging work. So long as the spirit of service is kept awake among the students of the Vidyapith the wise people of India will not worry whether or not the students speak English with English accent.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN SIND

The Administration Report of the Salt Department in Sind for the year 1926-27 brings into relief the vital question of re-organisation and extension of an industry which is mainly a Government monopoly. The encouragement of private salt works appear to have been taken up only very recently in Sind and the Report does not make clear why the indigenous salt workers find it hard to manuafeture salt which can be successfully placed in the Calcutta market although they are reported to be "doing fairly well so far as the local market is concerned." Sind has a fairly large output of salt manufacture and the ambition of the authorities should be to see that foreign salt does not compete successfully in the Indian market. The increase in output in Sind during the ear under review was 60,000 maunds. But the Report mentions an "accidental import" of 16,000 maunds of derman salt. The Report does not mention what steps the Central Board of Revenue for Salt proposes to take for the encouragement of private salt works, though the restrictions placed on the sales of such private salt works have been recently removed. The special Salt Officer testified to the good quality of the salt produced by the only large private establishment for manufacturing the commodity in Sind, the Beacon Hill Salt Works. Their produce is sold in the market at the same rate as that of the Government Salt Works. Is it not high time that the State embarked upon a policy of encouraging such private works instead of producing salt under its own management? This will promote private enterprise and avoid the dependence of India upon imports of foreign salt.

THE BLESSING.

Swarajist politicians in India should feel elated and encouraged, fortified and stimulated in their work of achieving unity in the country. The High Priest of the Madras Branch of the European Association has certified their work. "The best work so far done by the Swaraj Party," Mr. Chartres declared at the annual dinner of the Association, "was their attempt to bring about unity." The President of the Association then proceeded to observe that he wished "the resolution on the matter passed by the Madras Congress would prove effective." After this expression of sympathy and appreciation, however, Mr. Chartres proceeded to give patronising advice to Indians. He had noticed, he said, that "the chief fertilising agent" used by the sponsors of unity was "no other than a campaign to inspire suspicion of the British." He warned Indians that this agent would prove "an absolute poison to the plant which we are all anxious to develop." It is, indeed, a discovery which the thousands who attended the Congress at Madras failed to make that the moment Indian political parties talk of unity they cannot do so without being charged by a section of Europeans in India with advocating a campaign of suspicion against the British. We can understand their anxiety as regards the plant which Mr. Chartres and his countrymen are anxious to develop, but so far it has yielded only bitter fruits to Indians.

CAN INDIA IGNORE WORLD OPINION?

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(The following Memoranda on the Establishment of a Permanent Committee on Indian Affairs in America has been prepared by Indians residents in U. S. and has been addressed to Congress leaders).

Katherine Mayo's book, "Mother India," has at least made one thing clear, that the enemies of India are at present most actively engaged in prejudicing world opinion against India at a critical moment of her history. The Hindus in America have reason to believe that this book is a part of the anti-Indian propaganda now let loose abroad in all its violence and wickedness. They also wish it to be understood clearly by our countrymen at home that it is only the beginning of war more virulent than any before, to vilify our country abroad. So we shall expect more of it in future. We are, however, glad to see that public mind in India is roused to the importance of cultivating opinion of the outside world in line with the national policies of India.

In fact, leaders of Indian National Congress have long since realized the necessity of presenting India's case in foreign countries as an important asset to their work in India. The efforts of Dadabhai Naoroji, of Gokhale, of Tilak, of Lajpat Rai and of other Indian leaders in this connertion, are indibative of a policy almost continuously pursued by the Congresemen until only recently, when the National Congress decided otherwise for a time. Still Indian leaders have continued to do the political work abroad individually, though it was officially given up by the Congress. These above mentioned leaders and many others have gone abroad to enlighten the international opinion on conditions in India.

GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL OPINION.

Since then international opinion has gathered itself stronger and is tending to become more and more effective in shaping world politics. It is deliberately sought and cultivated as a means of solving certain difficulties in international relations, through such machinery as the League of Nations, World Court, Opium Conferences, Armament Conferences, Debt Plans, International Labour Meetings, Student Organizations, Youth Movements, etc Never before were ..ational policies so closely linked up to International Affairs. Ali this is of vital importance to India. Constitutionally in the affairs of the world, India is no longer a dependency, but a member of the League of Nations. Consider the post of the Secretary of State for India. It is not only tending to become more and more important in the British Cabinet, but also in the eyes of the world. His speeches are no longer confined to the House of Lords or the indifferent comments of British papers. They are taken up, commented, criticized and passed on to the various peoples of the world by their respective newspapers. Evidently India is looming larger in the affairs of the world.

INDIA'S OPONENTS BUSY.

The present is a psychological momen in the promotion of world opinion. Old orders of thought are changing and new ones are taking their place. Under such conditions it is evident that those who work hard and use their deads now will largely decide the trend of future opinion. The opponents of Indian nationalism have not only realized it, but have forestalled the situation in a remarkable way. One would be surprised to find in conversations how uniform and almost identical opinions the average American holds on Indian situation. To him India is a chaotic mingling of races, full of religious feuds and caste differences. England, on the other hand, is presented as a peace-maker and selfless teacher in the ways of civilization to a backward people. It is evident that these Americans have been deliberately taught to think along such lines by the political opponents of India.

Of course, the people in foreign lands are not to be blamed for such misconceptions. They have been lonstantly fed on such material and have never been given the chance of hearing the other side. It is up to us to inform them and the experience we have shows that they are eager to hear the other side too. These opinions cannot be ignored by Indian leaders. It is the views of people abroad that influence the respective national policies. While British diplomatists and publicists are working aggressively for the moral support of the outside world to their cause we Indians are losing it. It need nat be told that such moral sympathy is considerably affective and necessary to one's cause in the long run.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

It is America and American opinion that will be the leading factor in future world politics. Since the Great War the leadership of the world is shifted from Europe to the United States of America. Not only as financiers and creditors of the world, but also as an irresistibly growing military and naval power, America stands first. The balance of power is in her hands. British statesmen have realized this new rising rival to their Empire. They know that this powerful rival of the British Empire must be placated because he cannot be beaten. No wonder that the Britishers should outwardly talk so much of the unity of Anglo-Saxon race of America and England, and even the British clergymen should help the British politician by preaching from the pulpit in America the gospel of union and goodwill between these powers as the basis of world peace and prosperity.

Accordingly, British propagandists have shifted their centre of activity from Europe to America. It would be interesting to note all their activities, but space does not permit it. It is enough to say that from religion to rotary clubs and from senators to school teachers all are equally embraced in their ever-widening work of converting American opinion. It is not uncommon to see such prominent Britishers as Birkenhead, Lloyd George, Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Philip Gibbs, Phillip Kerr, Sir Frederick White, Sir Valentine Chirol, Lionel Curtis, Mr. Borden, the ex-Minister of Canada, Hughes of Australia, etc., coming to this country for British propaganda. From these names, one can see how British opinion is trying to overrun America from one end to the other. Over and above this, our own men like Rustum Bustomji, are employed to support British stand to our humiliation.

WANTED—ORGANISED ATTEMPT.

Yet it is creditable to note that patriotic Indians have done considerable work though they do not have the same backing and friends from home as their opponents. These Indian men and women were found actively engaged in their way, when Lalaji came to this country. The splendid work done by Lala Lajpatrai and his band of workers here is well-known and need not be repeated. There are people who are now doing the same kind of work though their efforts are not taken note of by the Indian National Congress. It may be mentioned as an example here that Professor J. J. Cornelius, formerly of Lucknow University addressed more than fifty meetings within the last few months carrying his word through a territory almost equal to that of India. His work could be appreciated better when it is remembered that all this was done along with his regular research work in the University. His address before an overflowing audience in which were seated Consuls from twenty-one different nationalities, in a meeting in New York, the session of the American Foreign Missions held in Washington, and opened by President Coolidge, the Williamstown Conference of the Institute of Politics (1926) where eminent political thinkers presented themselves for discussion from all parts of the world, and where Professor Cornelius had to debate Lionel Curtis, the father of Indian Dyarchy, these are some of the few examples that were unique in their significance, standing to the credit of Professor Cornelius. If only a few men could do so much alone and unaided, how much more could be done by an organized attempt backed by the Indian National Congress.

It is this need of an organized attempt on behalf of India in this country that we wish to place most emphatically before the Congress. You can well imagine what excellent work could be done here. We are confident that the Congress leaders and public as a whole will concur with us. We are herewith proposing a scheme which will considerably remedy the situation if Congress and our leaders are moved to support it. The major part of the work in this country will be shouldered by men who might be recruited from the resident Indians here.

There are men in this country who will be willing to assume the responsibility of assisting to create a permanent organization to extend the work of the Indian National Congress here in America.

Such an organization must have:—

(a) Recognition from the Indian National Congress.

(b) Occasional visits to this country of Congressional leaders, annually or more often.

(c) Some sort of financial arrangement with the Indian National Congress.

POLICY.

The policy of the organization shall be in consonance with the policy of the Indian National Congress.

WORK.

The work shall mainly consist of:—

(a) Dissemination of authoritative in-

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

Experiments.

An English economist published in April of last year a little volume on "Indian Currency." The aim of his book, he said, was to treat the subject as "what it really was, namely, an interesting and instructive series of experiments in economics, lasting over thirty years." It is not known whether the book came out on April 1, but it is instructive to notice that the author after manufacturing 94 pages of commentary on the ratio question "comes back" in his final paragraph to the point from which he set out "namely, that it is impossible to say that one rate is right and the other wrong, without coming to a definite decision on the question of the adjustment of prices." In the field of Indian political experiment the present masters of India are proceeding just in the same manner as they do in the economic field. They are busy making "interesting and instructive experiments"—in cajoling and fooling the Indian people that pseudo-self-government, a fraudulent instrument of Government in which the English remain the exploiters of India's economic resources and in autocratic possession of all places of political power in the country should be accepted by Indians as real self-government. Sir Frederick Whyte's exhortation to Indians that they should "protest but co-operate" is quite in keeping with this steadily pursued British policy of throwing dust in the eyes of Indian politicians.

Alwar and Nationalist Newspapers.

The other day we published a message saying that His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar had prohibited the entry into his State of several Nationalist newspapers, including the "Bombay Chronicle." The information seemed incredible and, on enquiry, we are gratified to find, it is found to be baseless. In reply to our letter the Press Bureau Secretary of the Alwar State writes as follows: "His Highness' Government has not, upto now, proscribed a single paper, even though there are some who write libellous and vituperative articles against the Ruler and the State. The policy of His Highness' Government has, so far, been to view the matter in the light that, after all, these good people are Indians, and if they like to run down one of their own countrymen that is a matter for them to look after. The notice published by the Press in Northern India declaring that His Highness' Government has proscribed some thirteen to fifteen papers, was nothing more than the usual stretch of imagination conceived, no one in His Highness' Government knows, on what grounds." The policy of His Highness' Government in this matter is as praiseworthy as it is statesmanlike, because the best safeguard against the abuse of freedom is freedom itself.

Textile Research.

Presiding over the annual gathering of the Textile Association of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala put forward a timely plea for research work in the textile industry. He pointed out that the Indian textile industry had to face extraordinary depression on the one hand and severe competition on the other. Whatever other remedies might be contemplated to face the crisis it was absolutely necessary to increase the efficiency of the Indian mills. And to raise the efficiency, said Mr. Saklatvala, research work is the first essential. It is scientific research, he added, that had made England, Germany, America and Japan great in the realm of industry. Research work is necessarily costly and in the countries mentioned above both the Government and the industrialists have co-operated to secure genuine research. But in India Government's step-motherly attitude towards the textile industry is too patent to need re-iteration. The responsibility of the mill-owners is, therefore, made heavier. But in their own interests, it may be hoped, they will come forward to discharge that responsibility. The public will not fail to help them if they take the initiative.

Links of Fellowship.

India will accord a warm reception to the efforts of Major Owen Thomas who with a few friends has taken up the excellent and arduous work of establishing an organisation of the peoples of the world which will effectively tackle the problem of world peace. If the Governments of the world, most of whom are represented at Geneva and whose representatives discuss international peace at the table of the League of Nations, are unable to secure it, the peoples of the world must show them how to do it. The activity of men like Major Owen Thomas makes one hope that if only the peace loving mentality be steadily cultivated all over the world, when the Powers choose to quarrel, the peoples in each country who desire to live amicably with those of another will one day force the Powers, in other words, the caste of diplomats, to keep peace. Major Owen Thomas who is now in India hopes to foster through his organisation, the International Peace Campaign, the true spirit of goodwill which will forge links of fellowship throughout the world. India, who seeks peace, will do all she can to encourage Mr. Owen Thomas in the work that he has undertaken.

BENARES' CLEAR MANDATE

WELCOME SIMON SEVEN WITH HARTAL

ALL PARTY UNITED FOR BOYCOTT

SURE SIGN OF THE WILL TO BE FREE

BENARES, Jan. 16.

Dr. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress, interviewed with regard to the decisions of the all Party Conference held here yestrday evening said:—

"It is a very happy augury for the future political work in the country that absolute unanimity prevailed at the All Party Conference. I am sure that the clear and definite lead given by the Conference will give heart to the waverers and bring them back in line with the opinion held by all the leading organisations in the country in respect of the complete boycott of the Statutory Commission. I have no doubt that my countrymen will make a warm response and that every sub-division in cities as well as the mofussil will organise hartals on February 3, the day when the Commission lands in Bombay and hold meetings to express complete dissociation from the Commission. I feel very happy to find such cordiality between the various sections of nationalist parties. It is the surest sign of India's determination to remove the fetters forged round her legs."

CLEAR LEAD TO COUNTRY.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, asked to give his opinion on the resolutions of the All Parties Conference, declared:—

"The Indian National Congress in consultation with other political parties has given a clear lead to the country in the matter of the boycott of the Statutory Commission. The people of India have been told in unmistakeable terms as to the work before them till the 3rd of February next. Let the country as one man respond to the mandate from Benares."

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said: "The proceedings of the All Party Conference have fulfilled all expectations. I am hopeful that the programme laid down by the Conference will be carried out successfully all over the country and that all the various political parties will unite to make it a complete success. I specially appeal to my Muslim brethren that they will not lag behind their Hindu compatriots in their endeavours to achieve complete hartal all over the country."—A. P.

HARTAL ON COMMISSION'S ARRIVAL DAY.

SIR TEJ PROPOSES RIVAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

BENARES, Jan. 16.

Absolute unanimity prevailed in the All-Party Conference held here last evening on the boycott of the Statutory Commission. The press was excluded; but it is stated that the discussion was lively and a compromising attitude was shown by the representatives of the different parties. Dr. Ansari presided, and among others present were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, and Dr. Moonje.

It was unanimously decided to boycott the Statutory Commission and to observe hartal throughout India on February 3, the day the members of the Simon Commission land in Bombay, and to hold all-Party public meetings on the same day and pass a resolution of condemnation.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

The Conference further resolved that members of the Congress Working Committee and representatives of other parties meet at Delhi on February 12, to draft a Swaraj constitution which will come up for the consideration before the All-India Convention to be held in Delhi afterwards. It is stated that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expressed his personal opinion that after a successful boycott of the Simon Commission, a rival Commission elected by the members of the legislatures be appointed and that this Commission should take evidence and prepare its report. It is apparent that by this procedure he meant to show to the world that the Commission appointed by the Parliament was a farce.

A meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held in the noon. It is reported that the question of boycotting the Statutory Commission was discussed. An official report of the All-Party Conference will shortly be issued.—Free Press.

DECISION OF ALL-PARTIE'S CONFERENCE

BENARES, Jan. 16.

The following report regarding the decisions of the All-Party Conference and the All-India Congress Working Committee has been now issued by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary to the All-India Congress Committee:—

At the invitation of Dr. M. A. Ansari, Chairman of the All-India Congress Committee, a conference of the representatives of the various political parties was held at "Sevanpvan" Benares, on January 15 at 2 p.m. Among thos present were Dr. M. A. Ansari, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the National Liberal Federation, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, General Secretary of the National Liberal Federation, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Prof. P. K. Telang of the Home Rule League, Dr. Moonje, Mr. J. N. Basu of the Liberal Federation, Calcutta, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Krishnaram Mehta, Editor, the "Leader," Maulvi Masud Ali Nadvi, Babu Gaurishankar Prasad of the National Liberal Federation, Chaudhuri Beharilal representing the Depressed Classes, Shuib Qureshi, Mukud Beharilal Bhargava and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Conference discussed the boycott of the Simon Commission and adopted various methods for giving effect to it. It also passed the following resolution unanimously:

This Conference representing the various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India, and in pursuance of this resolution it appeals to the people of India to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day on which the Statutory Comsion lands at Bombay, the 'hartal' to be observed from morning till the time of meeting referred to in Clause 2.

Public meetings to be held all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. and at this meeting the following resolution to be placed for adopting:—

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

This meeting of the citizens of (here

(Continued on page 9.)

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

THE BUTLER COMMITTEE

TO INFLUENCE SIMON COMMISSION.

CONCERN AMONG PRINCES

SIR LESLIE SCOTT TO WATCH PRINCES' INTERESTS

DELHI, Jan. 16.

An important meeting of the Executive of the Chamber of Princes is being held this week to review the position created by the appointment of the Simon Commission and the Butler Committee. Particular concern is noticeable regarding the latter body which has, it is said, been asked to complete its inquiry in three months.

The Maharaja of Patiala as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes welcomed the Butler Committee whose appointment he said was in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Chmaber. It is held in Indian State circles that the work of the Committee should not be hurried especially in view of the fact that the task entrusted to it is one of grave importance to the future of Indian States. The conclusions of the Butler Committee will influence the view which the Simon Commission will take of the position of Indian States in determining the nature of their reforms for British India with inevitable repercussions in Indian States territory.

Unless the ground is previously cleared in respect of the exact status of Indian States, the Statutory Commission, it is said, may find itself handicapped in determining the spheres in which both parts of India should co-operate in matters of common national concern.

The Maharajahs of Patiala, Kashmere and Dholpur, Col. Haksar, and Mr. Rushbrook Williams have already arrived here. Sir Leslie Scott whose legal advice was obtained recently in England on behalf of Indian Princes has also just arrived in India to watch the interests of Indian Princes and prepare their case.—A. P.

ABSTENTION OR GOOD WORK?

BIHAR MEMBERS ON HORNS OF DILEMMA

WORKING COMMITTEE'S PERMISSION SOUGHT

PATNA, Jan. 16.

The winter session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council opens to-day, at eleven. Speculation is rife for some days past as to what attitude the Congress members in the Council would take particularly in view of the fact that such an important resolution as the introduction of Urdu as an optional Court script in Bihar, over which question Muslim opinion has considerably been strong, has been given notice of at least by two Muslim members of the Congress Party along with other Muslim members, and has come up as the very first resolution in the agenda in the name of a Congress Member. Besides, there are a number of legislative measures both non-official and official, some of them of vital importance to the people, as for example the Tenancy Amendment Bill, the Mica Bill, that are coming up for discussion and enactment in this session, during which period the presence of Congress members is considered essential.

LOYALTY OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

The Congress members met yesterday and decided not to attend the Council in obedience to the Congress mandate. Even Muslim members belonging to the Congress Party will not attend even for the sake of the Urdu resolution which is the first resolution in to-day's agenda and will therefore not be moved. But they demand that this matter should soon be settled in a Round Table Conference that, Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha is to convene shortly.

With regard to the Tenancy Legislation it was decided to write to the Working Committee for permission to attend the Council, because that is a measure, which it is said cannot be left to be enacted according to the sweet will of the Zemindar or pro-Zamindar members.

The Congress members will however attend to-day just to prevent their seats being declared vacant and will again meet in the Committee room to discuss and settle their further course of action.—Free Press.

PREPARING FOR SWARAJ

LEADERS ON ALL-INDIA TOUR

BENARES, Jan. 16.

Dr. M. A. Ansari and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya intend to tour different parts of the country to make the boycott of the Simon Commission successful and prepare the country for the attainment of Swaraj. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has also decided to tour the country.—Free Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUDAN

NEW BRIDGE OVER WHITE NILE

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Rugby.—Another step in the development of Sudan is marked by the announcement that a new bridge over the White Nile, connecting Khartoum and Omdurman for foot passengers vehicular traffic and electric trams will be opened to-morrow. The bridge, which consists of seven spans each 244 feet long and an electrically operated swing span 304 feet long, lies across the White Nile at its junction with the Blue Nile. The roadway is thirty feet wide and provision has been made for two footpaths each eleven feet wide which can be carried on brackets when the volume of traffic justifies enlargement.—B. O. W.

DRY WEATHER EVERYWHERE

SIMLA, Jan. 16.

Dry weather prevails over country. The temperature is above the normal in Kashmir, Rajputana and Central India.

Forecast.—Dry weather will continue.

THE "MESSIAH" SPEAKS OUT.

"HAPPINESS: GOAL OF LIFE"

TEAR AWAY FROM TRADITION, SAYS KRISHNAMURTI

The citizens of Bombay flocked in great numbers in the Sir C. J. Hall on Monday evening to hear the discourse given by Mr. J. Krishnamurti, the proclaimed "messiah" of the Theosophists. To the great relief of the audience there was no president and there was no other speech. Mr. Krishnamurti was the recipient of a warm and enthusiastic welcome when he made his appearance on the dais. Before he proceeded to deliver his speech he was garlanded with a garland which was specially sent by the untouchable (Mahar) boys of Kumar Vinaya Mandir. (Matunga).

AWAY WITH TRADITION.

Beginning his simple yet illuminating discourse, he declared at the outset that he was going to speak only for forty minutes. He wanted all of them to hear him with a mind that had broken the barriers of prejudice, belief and tradition and had attained peace and tranquillity. Prejudice was like cloud that blotted off the sunshine from the mind. Under its influence mind became warped, corrupt and incapable of understanding truth. People had besides to tear themselves away from traditions if they wanted to realize truth. Tradition was like the air shut up in a room, decayed and stagnant. The first thing that he would ask them to do was to make their minds free from prejudice belief, tradition creeds, dogmas, things that bound humanity and created around it an obnoxious atmosphere. Truth was impossible to be finally realized unless it was sought with a clear mind free from all kinds of fetters.

SIMPLICITY AND DISCONTENT.

The next requirement for the realisation of truth, Mr. Krishnamurti went on to say, was simplicity based on experience. Without simplicity life would be all chaos and confusion and it would cease to have any purpose about it. Simplicity did not mean crudity or barbarity, but it meant refinement and culture of the highest order. Curious though it might seem, discontentment was also one of the requirements for the proper understanding of truth. If there was contentment there would be no possibility of any progress. By discontent he meant the discontent which was cretive and not destructive. To be discontented intelligently was, indeed, a very difficult thing and a searcher after truth had to achieve that. In asking them to follow a particular path, proceeded the speaker, he did not want to create any credulity among the people. He wanted them only to understand the truth as it was and not as it was interpreted by priests and prophets.

THE GOAL OF LIFE.

What was the highest aim, asked Mr. Krishnamurti, which the individual kept before his or her eyes for all the time? That aim was certainly happiness both for individual and the world. Continuing he said that without settling the individual's problem they could not settle the world problem. In a similar manner there could be no happiness in the world unless every individual was happy. Happiness was then the ulterior goal of humanity and they had to establish that goal. Proceeding, the speaker reflected that a human being tried all possible avenues of thought and experiment to establish that happiness within itself. Now what was the surest and nearest way to be happy? A mere multitude of things could never make a man happy. The more a man got, the more still he would want and ultimately there would not be any end to acquisition. A mere accumulation of things was certainly incapable of bringing about a real, everlasting happiness which and which alone was the highest goal of humanity. There was only one way to attain that eternal happiness and that was the direct way. Continuing, he said he had to be a little personal with a view to elucidate his point.

HARMONY BETWEEN MIND AND BODY.

Truth, Mr. Krishnamurti argued, whoever might discover it, became a new thing for that moment, no matter how old it might be. Since he had himself discovered the truth and since he had attained to that state of liberation, he would like to show them the way as to how those things could be had by others but it did not mean that they should blindly follow that way and create a new belief, tradition, or a dogma. He could at once tell them that the power to attain happiness lay within themselves and not anywhere else. The moment mankind

(Continued on page 8.)

KING EDWARD ON "NATIVES"

DISTRUST OF INDIANS.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM SIR S. LEE'S BIOGRAPHY

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

Prominence is given by the "Hitavada" of Nagpur to selected letters written by King Edward on the subject of Indian Reforms which find a place in Volume II of Sir Sydney Lee's biography.

The correspondence reveals that His Majesty resisted the appoint of an Indian to the Viceroy's Council with all his strength and then when yielding to the united pressure of the Cabinet and the Viceroy, agreed to Lord Sinha's (then only Mr. Sinha) appointment, place it on record that "As Lord Morley as well as the Viceroy recommends Mr. Sinha, the King has no other alternative but to agree to his appointment to the Viceroy's Council and can only hope that he may turn out trustworthy and efficient."

In a letter dated the 22nd March 1909, to Lord Minto, the then Viceroy, His Majesty King Edward VII claimed that his above views were shared by the then Prince of Wales and now His Majesty King George V. King Edward wrote: "I hold very strong and possibly old-fashioned views on the subject which my son who has so recently been in India, entirely shares."

"FRAUGHT WITH GREATEST DANGER."

In a note to the Cabinet, King Edward said that the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Council "is fraught with the greatest danger to the maintenance of the Indian Empire under British rule" and concluded that since "the Government were unanimous on the subject, the King has no other alternative but to give way much against his will. He, however, wishes it to be clearly understood that he protests most strongly at this new departure. God grant that the Government of India may not suffer from it. Beyond that, the King can say no more."

In the letter of the 22nd March 1909 to Lord Minto, King Edward concluded "That you may never repent the important step now made is the ardent wish of yours very sincerely, Edward R. I."

The correspondence also reveals that His Majesty had almost a horror of "natives" even typing or handling otherwise even in clerical capacity confidential communications between India Office and the Viceroy. His Majesty was therefore deeply upset at the idea of a "native" sitting on the Viceroy's Council when many subjects about which a "native" should not come to know, will be discussed.

KING EDWARD'S REPLY TO MORLEY.

When Lord Morley tried to placate His Majesty in regard to the appointment of Lord Sinha by saying that "this marked fulfilment of Queen Victoria's historic promises will win for Your Majesty an exalted and enduring place in the deepest affections of the Indian subjects of the British Crown."

King Edward replied: "This is the answer to my letter, 'Why he should bring the name of Queen Victoria, I cannot see nor how it bears on the question. I myself do not think she would have approved of the new departure. I have had to sign the objectionable paper (re: appointment of Lord Sinha.)"

The "Hatavada" comments: "The distrust of the "Natives" and the tone of contempt in which King Edward has referred to them all come as a shock even to those in India who have entertained nothing but the highest respect for the Emperor."—Free Press.

AMANULLAH'S CORDIAL CONVERSATION WITH MUSSOLINI

ITALY AND AFGHANISTAN TO BE ALWAYS FRIENDS

LONDON, Jan. 15

Rome.—Before leaving for Venice King Amanullah had a most cordial conversation with Signor Mussolini and Signore Grandi, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Signores Casertano and Tittoni, Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate respectively, in the course of which His Majesty expressed the hope that Italy and Afghanistan would always be friends and work unitedly for reciprocal interests.—Reuter.

INDIAN LOAN CLOSED

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Indian Loan is closed.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING IN VENICE

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Venice.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived here to-day and were met by local officials. They immediately began their round of sight-seeing.—Reuter.

THE INDORE ROMANCE MYSTERY

CONFLICTING REPORTS

BUT MILLER-RAJA MARRIAGE CERTAIN.

EX-MAHARAJA'S HEALTH

FUTURE PLANS NOT AVAILABLE.

MADRAS, Jan. 16

It was an expectant and large gathering that awaited the arrival of Miss Miller, the bride-elect of the ex-Maharajah of Indore from Colombo. The gathering was very much disappointed when the Ceylon Boat Mail arrived without her.

Conflicting reports are current regarding the proposed marriage of the ex-Maharajah with Miss Miller. According to one report, Mr. Abdul Rashid, the Secretary of the ex-Maharajah said that the latter's health was improving and he did not know anything about the programme of His Highness or Miss Miller, but about this he was certain, namely that their marriage will take place as early as possible.—Free Press.

EX-MAHARAJA OF INDORE UNDECIDED

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION NOT LIKELY

The ex-Maharajah of Holkar and Miss Miller his fiance are still in Colombo apparently undecided as to how they should act in the face of the united opposition.

Abdul Rashid, the ex-Maharajah's friend and companion and Captain Borade have left for Indore. At Bombay it does not appear that the Maharajah's friend will try to arrange for the conversion of Miss Miller to Hinduism as so far they have not received any encouraging signs from the missionary societies that have been approached for the purpose.

Before he left the Island, Abdul Rashid gave nearly as much hint to a newspaper correspondent to gather that the marriage might not come off at all.—Free Press.

MARRIAGE MIGHT NOT COME OFF, SAYS MR. ABDUL RASHID

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Interviewed by a press reporter to-day, Abdul Rashid, Tukoji Rao's companion said he would have nothing to do with Miss Miller's conversion to Hinduism, as he was himself a Muslim.

Abdul Rashid was silent about the plans of the ex-Ruler of Indore as to his marriage with the American girl but when pressed he said the marriage might not perhaps come off at all.—Free Press.

INDORE EX-MAHARAJAHS' ILLNESS

HE AND MISS MILLER STILL AT COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Jan. 15.

According to information from Nuwara Eliya, the ex-Maharaja of Indore and Miss Miller are yet there. Captain Rashid and Borade, however, left, on Saturday morning en-route to Indore, taking the train from Nanuoya and travelling via Danushkodi. The weather in Nuwara Eliya has been wet for some time, and this probably accounts for the ex-Maharaja's illness. The weather is now reported to be fine.—A. P.

WORKMEN CAUGHT IN WHITE-HOT METAL STREAM

BLAST FURNACE EXPLOSION TRAGEDY

TWO BODIES CHARRED TO CINDER

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Voelklingen (Germany.)—A Large number of workmen were caught in a stream of white-hot metal which flooded the workshop as the result of the explosion of a blast furnace at the local smalting works. Hitherto two bodies, almost charred to cinder, have been recovered. Sixteen persons have received serious injuries while several are missing. Rescue work is extremely difficult as the river of metal is still flowing.—Reuter.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

SPEAKERS ADDRESS EMPTY SEATS

DR. VIEGAS CHAMPIONS THE RATE-PAYER'S CAUSE

A few councillors addressed an empty and unattentive House on Monday afternoon on the Budget Estimates of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1928-29. Not only that a large number of the Corporators were absent, but those who were present were much more absorbed in their personal conversation rather than the Budget Estimates to the tune of Rs. three crores and over. This showed the apathy of the councillors towards one of the most important subjects in which they ought to be concerned. This also unmistakably manifested as to how they play in the hands of the executive by their indifference and allow it to ride rough-shod over them. Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who are gifted with strong voices had to shout still louder to make themselves audible above the din of the noise of the "chatty" councillors while others with thin voices had to content themselves with having used their privilege of addressing the House, but they were neither audible to the Press nor to the few councillors who wished to hear them seriously.

Dr. Viegas, the champion of the rate-payers, set the ball rolling by launching the first attack and regretted that the Standing Committee had failed to show a balanced budget. He characterised it as a deficit and unsatisfactory budget as it showed an increase of income by seven per cent. and an increase of expenditure of fourteen per cent. over the last year. The receipts from General Tax from the public was increased from Rs. 82.85 lakhs in 1922-23 to Rs. 103.69 lakhs in 1928-29, but the rate of taxation, he said, was not decreased. He also pointed out that a large portion of their income was absorbed by interests and sinking charges and said out of the total expenditure of Rs. 333.37 lakhs, Rs. 122.30 lakhs were absorbed by interests and sinking fund charges. He suggested to substitute the Terminal Tax for Refundable Town Duty and advised the Corporation not to exercise the option of taking over the Bombay Development Directorate chawls in 1936 to obviate their liability on interest and sinking fund of Rs. three and a half crores at three and a half per cent. interest.

DR. VIEGAS' SUGGESTIONS.

He then made the following suggestions to improve the financial position:—

(1) That there should be no Parties in the Corporation and that the Commissioner should stand aloof from them; and there should be only one party—the City's party;

(2) that there should be continuous and more rigorous test audit over all the Municipal departments especially in the matter of purchase, issue and use of stores on works, and the number of test audit officers should be increased making corresponding reduction in other directions;

(3) the reduction of the salaries of the Commissioner, the Heads of Departments and other officers and employees to pre-war level;

(4) abolition of unnecessary appointments after scrutinizing the duties attached to each post;

(5) the abolition of extraordinary allowances;

(6) the reduction of conveyance and motor allowances;

(7) stoppage of new loan works with the exception of the most emergent ones and no further raising of loans until we are able to balance our budgets;

(8) the immediate reduction of the number and the salaries of the Engineering staff;

(9) the amalgamation of the Licensing Department with the Health Department;

(10) the giving up of the mania of giving high sounding designations to our staff and the entering into competition with the other public bodies in increasing their salaries;

(11) the discontinuance of suppression of our staff by bringing outsiders and thus avoiding the consequent demoralization in the service;

(12) the discontinuance of canvassing by councillors for appointing their favourites to Municipal posts as it interferes with the efficiency of service.

"AN UNSATISFACTORY BUDGET."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the Corporation would have very seriously to consider the question of repayment of the Development Loan in 1929. He then drew the attention of the House to the budget of the Schools Committee which he said was not satisfactory. He did not support the idea of suspending the promotion grades of the teachers when they fell due as it was not a retrenchment of the right kind. He had advocated a vigorous cut in the Workshops last year, but he met with a stern opposition from the Municipal Commissioner. He was glad to see that the expenditure under that head was cut down from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs in 1928-29. He deplored the extravagance of Municipal funds as Rs. 12 lakhs would go on Development Loans and Rs. 7 lakhs on sinking charges and urged the Corporation to exercise diligence, caution and retrenchment. The Chandanwadi and Byculla lands purchased for markets were lying idle and they had spent thus Rs. 33 lakhs on unproductive items. Then there were departments like Set Back, encroachments, etc., which the Corporation had to maintain both for doing things and not doing things and in view of their great liabilities he advised for a retrenchment.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara also criticised the budget.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai urged the House to make special and substantial grants for the primary education as they would be preparing the future citizens thereby.

The Corporation then adjourned till 4-30 p.m. to-day.

CORPORATION'S JANUARY AGENDA

FURTHER NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Further notices of motion have been given by Dr. J. N. Choksey in the Municipal Corporation in the January agenda, viz.:—

"That water tax be estimated at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons instead of at annas 14 as proposed by the Standing Committee in respect of the following:—Cotton and Bleaching Mills and other factories."

By Dr. J. N. Choksy, dated the 12th January, 1928:—

"That a provision of Rs. 10,00,000 be made in the Loan Works Budget Estimates for the year 1928-29 for the improvement of slum areas in the City."

Dr. M. N. Bulsara will move:—

"That a provision of Rs. 3,500 be made in the Budget for a dispensary for outpatients at Mazagon near the Tram Terminus and the estimates of expenditure in respect of Hospitals and Medical Relief be increased accordingly."

"THE MESSIAH" SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from page 7.)

established the goal life would at once become simple and enjoyable. There would be no barriers and limitations of time when man had identified himself with his goal. "Karma" was creating barriers between man and his goal. Man could be happy only through himself by establishing perfect harmony between his mind and body.

PURIFICATION OF SELF.

What sort of composition was the individual? There were three beings in an individual. Mr. Krishnamurti went on explaining, mind, emotion and body. There was no possibility of any happiness if all these three beings went in different ways. They had to merge themselves into one being which was the supreme being. The speaker then went on to discuss the perfection of all these three beings. The perfection for mind, he said, was to be without the idea of self. It did not mean the destruction of self but it meant the purification of self to the highest degree of perfection. It was really a positive and not a negative thing. The majority of peoples, continued the speaker, were like Ford cars,—machines running without any fixed direction.

DETACHED AFFECTION.

Dwelling at length on the emotional being in an individual, Mr. Krishnamurti observed that perfection for emotion was a detached affection. Affection and love were in the very nature of things. Without them the world would not exist. Every man, every woman and every child loved and loved for all the time and because of that there was desire in mankind to hold together. They ought to have unfathomable depth of love but not a vestige of attachment. That was the love which was capable of bringing about the eternal happiness, the goal of humanity.

TO LIVE IN THE MEAN.

Perfection for body, the third being in an individual, was beauty, simplicity, culture and refinement. They had to find out a mean between richnes and poverty and try to live in it. A state of refinement was essential for the progress of humanity. He had not got to apologise to anybody, said Mr. Krishnamurti, for moving in a motor car and wearing very clean clothes. Cleanliness was the very soul of refinement and there could not be any happiness in its absence. In order to find happiness and with that the liberation, they had to discard things which were unnecessary. The state of unfading and everlasting happiness was the state of liberation. He had found that liberation in himself and that was why he held a torch which others should follow if they wanted to attain to that state.

CHIEF COURT FOR C. P.

DELHI, Jan. 16.

The question of the creation of a Chief Court for the Central Provinces may soon be under active consideration as proposals from the C. P. Government on the subject are now overdue. It is held that the Central Provinces can be helped materially in establishing gradually their autonomy if a Central Court is set up to control the judicial machinery of the Province.—A. P.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

BENARES, Jan. 16.

The Congress Working Committee which met again last night decided to locate the office of the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad instead of at Delhi.—A.P.

SEARCH OF WAHABI LEADER

AEROPLANE OPERATIONS COMMENCED

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Basrah.—Iraq's air force operations against the Wahabi raiders have commenced. Ur of Chaldees has been made the base of operations, where bombing planes have gathered in strength under Air Commodore Higgins. The planes are daily scoring the desert, inflicting punishment on and searching for the leader, Feisal ed-Dowish. Artawiyah, his home town was reported to be deserted, when the planes visited the place.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING FORGERY

BENGALI CLERK AND HIS FATHER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Bijoykumar Dutt, ex-Ledger-keeper, P. and O. Banking Corporation and his father were committed to the High Court Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of cheating and forgery and using forged document as genuine. The Prosecution story was that Bijoy admitted four entries to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- on the credit side of one Upendranath Das and drew out the amount in question by a cheque that was purported to have been issued by Mr. Das and deposited in the second accused's account who was said to have withdrawn nearly the whole of his deposit.—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 17TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jeshimaharaj Joothabhai Labadday).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday you are sincere, sober, straightforward, and sensible (all qualifications beginning with a small "s" as in "ass"). In school, you were known as a dullard, your father having marked you down as a "ne'er-do-weel." But after cutting your wisdom tooth which in your case will be a bit late,—but better late than never, you'll surely admit—your whole system will be flooded with wisdom from your cranium on the top, to the corn of your feet at the bottom of your anatomy. Socrates once said that he owed what knowledge he possessed to the fact that he admitted he was a fool when young. Your success also is due to such an admission before one and all—especially to your old schoolmates and even your teachers who will be amazed to find that their calculations—like those of the expert somersaulter, Sir Basil—were totally wrong and false and baseless. Though acting Solomonwise in politics—and this seems to be your sheet anchor—you believe in rattling the sword. In war time some persons of Blighty boasted of making two blades of corn where one grew before. In peacetime, you believe in taking time by forelock and preparing two blades of sword where only one rusted in the armoury shops,—believing in force as the ultimate arbiter of nations.

SIR TUKOJI RAO'S FUTURE PLANS

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Abdul Rasheed and Captain Borade of Indore staff arrived here this morning from Colombo. They leave to-night for Bombay en route to Indore. Interviewed by the Associated Press, they declined to disclose the future plans and movements of the ex-Maharaja and Miss Miller. Rasheed, on being pressed as to the whereabouts of Miss Miller, said that she was now staying at Grand Hotel, Nuwara Eliya and added that the Maharaja was still unwell. He said that he had heart trouble, an old complaint and the Maharaja might take two weeks to recover his normal health. He might sail to France later wherein he owned extensive property but no definite plans had been decided upon, owing to Maharaja's indisposition.

Questioned whether his visit to Bombay had any connection with Miss Miller's reported conversion, Rasheed exclaimed "I am a Muslim and I shall have no part or lot with such a transaction. As regards the prospects of the ex-Maharaja's marriage with Miss Miller he observed, that it might not come off.—A.P.

SEARCH OF CAPT. HOOD IN VAIN

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Wellington.—After searching 24,000 square miles of ocean warships which have been searching for the aeroplane in which Captain Hood and Lieutenant Moncrieff were attempting to fly from Sydney to New Zealand are returning to port. They have failed to find any trace of the aeroplane but search on the land is continuing most vigorously.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN MYSORE

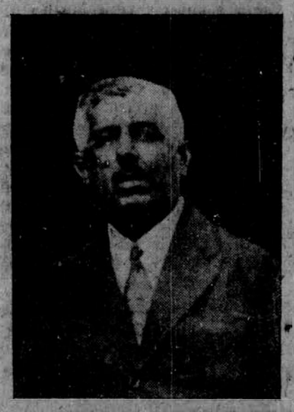
BENGALORE, Jan. 15.

The Government of Mysore are enforcing compulsory education in the State by means of local bodies collecting from them one-third of the cost.—Free Press.

MR. WARDEN DEAD

GREAT INDIAN BOWLER.

Death has taken place of Mr. J. S. Warden, the well-known Parsee Cricketer who was taken ill on Friday last and succumbed to double pneumonia Sunday morning. Mr. Warden is well-known in the cricket world as a Parsee left-hand bowler and a batsman who holds the best record. He did not play very frequently in the local matches of late, but his interest in cricket was ever-green. He acted as umpire in one of the matches of the last Quadrangular tournament. He had a distinguished career both here and in England and was a great success even as coach. For several years he was a tower of strength to the Parsi team in the Quadrangular Tournament and there was a time when he was, perhaps, the best bowler and all-rounder in India. He was considered an



Mr. J. S. Warden, the Veteran Parsi cricketer whose death is reported

authority on cricket and whatever he said was considered weighty. More than any other people interested in cricket, the undergraduates of St. Xavier's will miss him much.

IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Warden's achievements in the cricket field were such as would make any cricketer proud. He achieved nearly all the feats dear to a cricketer's heart from scoring a century to taking all ten wickets in an innings. In 1911 he was a member of the team of Indian cricketers which toured England and he was most successful. In all he captured over 90 wickets for about 20 runs apiece, and scored about 800 runs, including two centuries.

IN INDIA.

Mr. Warden began to play in the Triangular matches, as they then were in the year 1902 and continued to play till 1917 in the Quadrangulars. He was not old yet but on the wrong side of 40, when he again re-appeared in 1924 and showed that years did not affect his ardent sportsmanship.

MR. WARDEN AT HIS BEST.

In the first Quadrangular tournament in 1912, when the Parsis won the championship, Warden scored 308 runs in four innings, once not out, when he made 115, and in the same tournament was concerned with Dr. H. D. Kanga in a partnership of 209 for the third wicket against the Mahomedans. In the 1905 Triangular tournament, Warden took 9 wickets for 95 in one match, and 6 for 13 in another. In the Quadrangular averages he tops the batting list for the Parsis with an average of 40.11 and is second in the bowling averages with 48 wickets for a dozen runs apiece.

Mr. Warden's death is a great loss to Bombay's cricket world and it may be many years before we are able to see his like.

SIR KISHEN PRASAD AT SHOLAPUR

MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS.

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 16.

Maharajah Sir Kishen Prasad arrived here from Osmanabad on Saturday evening. He was the guest of Raja Dhanrajgirjee who held a grand "at home" in honour of his guest. An address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket was presented to Sir Kishen Prasad by the President of the Sholapur Municipality. The address referred to the various qualities of head and heart which distinguished the Maharajah Bahadur, whose services in the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity were typified in the excellent relations existing between the two communities in the Nizams dominions. Sir Kishen Prasad replied thanking the people of Sholapur for their welcome. He advised all citizens of Sholapur to live in amicable relationship-like limbs of the same body with unity of purpose and brotherly feelings towards all.

On Monday morning Sir Kishen visited the Anath Vidyarthi Griha and the new building of the General Library and left at noon for Gulbarga by special train.—A. P.

Singapore.—Captain Lancaster has decided to continue flight to Australia. "Red Rose" has arrived here from Muntok and repairs are being carried out to it.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, the 15th instant.

U. S. A. AND LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

SENATOR KELLOGG ON POLICY OF GOVT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Washington.—Senator Kellogg in the "United States Daily" states that the Government's policy towards the Latin American Republics is mutually beneficial co-operation. The Pan-American Conference can further the continuation and development of the friendship, mutual understanding and sympathy among the Western hemisphere nations. The United States has every reason to be confident that valuable and instructive results will be achieved.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE TO ATTEND PANAMERICAN CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Havana.—The battleship Texas" with President Coolidge on board has arrived from Key West, and was enthusiastically ovated by immense crowds. President Coolidge will attend the sixth pan-American Conference.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LADY BUTLER ON GIRL GUIDES

NAGPUR Jan. 16

In her inaugural address at the All India Women's Educational Conference held here today, Lady Butler congratulated the Conference on making an organised effort to keep a standing committee and to send delegates to each all India Conference. She expressed the opinion that the mere holding of conferences was not going to do any good, unless, the actions and the home lives of women were such that they carried into effect their declarations. She referred to the All India Training Camp for Girl Guides whose ideal was to improve and develop the mind and body of their women and girls. She felt encouraged in respect of women's affairs at seeing the happiest spirit prevailing among ladies coming from distant parts of the country and representatives from different communities. Such a spirit of unity and successful combining in practical work was a wonderful augury for future conferences and activities. She concluded her address by expressing the hope that the province would play an intelligent and friendly part in discussions affecting women and thus advance the cause of women's welfare throughout India.—A. P.

TROTSKYITES DENOUNCE ZINOVIEV AND KAMENEFF ?

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Moscow.—The "Pravda" publishes two letters purporting to have been sent by the Trotskyist opposition headquarters to Trotsky's adherents abroad denouncing Zinovieff and Kameneff, who recently expressed repentance for their oppositionist activities and calling on Trotskyites to "break ruthlessly with surrenderers" and start a big campagin against disciplinary measures adopted against the Opposition. The "Pravda" declares that the Trotskyites are breaking the pledges they recently gave to the Communist Party Congress. It adds "such traitors should be ruthlessly broken."—Reuter.

ANOTHER EVEREST EXPEDITION ON FOOT.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FROM TIBET FOUND IMPOSSIBLE

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Though it will be probably a quinquennium before another British attempt can be made, preparations are already on foot to organise an Everest expedition, according to Captain Finch, a member of the Everest party of 1922 who invented and improved a type of Oxygen inhaler. Capt. Finch declared that owing to political disturbances in Russia and China, Tibet was now a more tightly closed country, and at present it was impossible to obtain the special concession which the expedition had enjoyed in 1922.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PONDICHERRY RECALLED

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

A report to the "Tamil Nadu" states that M. Didelot, the French Governor General, has been recalled. The recent untoward development in regard to the election of the President of the Legislative Council are surmised to be the reasons that have led to the sudden recall. M. Didelot left Pondicherry on Saturday night. The report also adds that one Councillor belonging to M. Gaeble's Party in the Council had died, thus reducing the Party's strength to 13 as against 14 of M. Sellaams.—Free Press.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE,

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

It appears that the Bishop of Lucknow was quite well till late last night. He read lessons in the Cathedral and had his dinner as usual. Dr. Westcott was sixtyfive years of age and had a few months ago recovered from a serious attack of illness. He was to have retired in May next. Death is believed to have been due to heart failure. The Metropolitan is arriving early tomorrow morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

C. P. COUNCIL

GOVERNOR OPENS JANUARY SESSION

ADVICE TO MEMBERS REGARDING SIMON COMMISSION

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

The January session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council opened this afternoon, the Hon. Sir M. Chitnavis presiding. After new members were sworn in, His Excellency Sir Montague Butler addressed the Council. His Excellency said during the two sessions of the last year no less than 2,000 questions were given notice of, and of them a hundred were disallowed. His Excellency advised the members to exercise restraint in giving notices of questions so that there might be despatch of work.

Referring to the work the present session will be called upon to consider, His Excellency observed they would have to discuss the Borstal Bill which he thought was the most important. Two other important bills, the Children Bill and the Probation of Offenders Bill could not be brought up owing to many changes made in them by the Select Committee.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Proceeding, His Excellency said that in view of the high plane obtained by the resolution on Statutory Commission he would say a few words about it. The appointment and constitution of the Commission was a matter which was not primarily the concern of the Local Government and a discretion was vested in him under rule 22 to disallow any discussion of the matter. He did not feel that any interest of Government would be served by the exercise of his special power and he would rather that they settled for themselves what they thought was in their own interests. He did not, therefore, propose to disallow the resolution. All that he would say was that as yet his Government had received no instructions to ask them to appoint any committee to deal with the subjects of reforms or to open up any relations with the Commission and they had no intention of moving the Council without instructions in the matter. It was for their consideration, therefore, whether they would be well advised to commit themselves at this juncture to any opinion as to what they would do if and when they were moved.

THE CAUTION.

The caution seemed to His Excellency all the more desirable in view of the wide discretion vested in the Commission itself to decide upon its own procedure. It was a sound axiom not to start building a bridge until the need arose to cross the stream which it was to span. It was equally sound, thought His Excellency, where a bridge existed not to break it down because at the moment one did not need or wish to use it. In bigger affairs of life, and in particular in matters of policy, difficulties bulked large when the atmosphere was disturbed but they vanished when the disputants came together calmly and got to understand each other's view point. His Excellency regretted that he had taken much of their time, but he ventured to make foregoing reflection not only because it had some bearing on the form in which they might desire to couch their opinion about the Statutory Commission but because of the dispute now going between the two big religious parties in the country.

Concluding his address to the Council, the Governor appealed that attempts should be made to restore a calmer atmosphere and stop communal recriminations. A policy of give and take, he said, would go a long way towards solving the communal situation.—Free Press.

C. P. COUNCIL

CONGRESS BLOC EMPTY DURING GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

The January session of C. P. Legislative Council met to-day. Though Dr. Khare, the Congress Whip had issued instructions to the Congress members to attend the session, he cancelled the same whip in view of the explanation of the Madras resolution which he received from the Congress Secretary.

When the Governor was addressing the Council, Congress members were chatting in the Library room and the Congress block was quite empty. After the Governor's speech, the council adjourned for half an hour.—Free Press.

GOVT. LEGAL ADVISERS BUSY OVER RESERVE BANK BILL.

DELHI Jan. 16.

A legal point regarding two Reserve Bank bills being simultaneously before the Assembly is engaging the attention of the authorities concerned, and Government legal advisers are busy examining the matter with a view to meeting technical opposition.—A. P.

PARSIS AND SIMON COMMISSION

WHOLE-HEARTEDLY FOR BOYCOTT

COMMUNITY'S MISREPRESENTATION

Mr. Maneckji K. Patel writes:—

India declines to accept the statement of Lord Birkenhead that it is the prerogative of the British Parliament to decide the fate of India and not the right of the Indians to determine their political future. No self-respecting people can tolerate the idea of a foreign power prescribing tests and limitations to determine their fitness for self-government. The Indians cannot subscribe to a scheme which takes away from them the right of Imperial citizenship, and the only self-respecting course for them to adopt is to boycott the Commission. The right of the Indians to self-determination is being denied and it is incumbent on the part of all the communities, small as well as large, to show a united front in resisting the attempt. What affects the nation as a whole will also affect the minor communities. The minority communities cannot secure special privileges by holding themselves aloof from the general boycott movement.

ATTEMPTS TO MISREPRESENT PARSIS.

It is a fortunate circumstance that at the present psychological moment in the history of India almost the whole of the Parsi community is united with the sister communities. I make bold to say that ninety-nine out of every hundred Parsis are strongly in favour of the Simon Commission boycott, although futile attempts have been made by interested parties to misrepresent the attitude of the community towards the question. The Parsis are as much Indians as their Hindu, Mahomedan and other Indian fellow-subjects and their interests are not different from those of the sister communities. Wise and far-seeing Parsis have always recognised this fact. It was due to the recognition of this fact that the saintly Dadabhai Naoroji and the lion-hearted Sir Pherozeshah Mehta were in the van guard of political fight in India in the past, as Shapurji Saklatvala and General Avary are in the present. The Parsi community has sufficient moral courage to throw the weight of its influence on the side of righteousness and justice, instead of holding itself aloof from the present boycott movement, driven by a cowardly and selfish consideration of communal interests. It is true that there is a small section of the community that is opposed to the boycott movement. But that is the case with the Mahomedan community also, and even with the Hindu community. It cannot be expected that on so vital a question every member of every community would agree. But even he who runs can see that the bulk of every community is strongly in favour of the boycott movement.

REACTIONARY POLICY.

It would be to the advantage of Englishmen, both here and in England, to understand clearly that the people of India are no longer all of them children, that thanks to Western education and culture, numbers of them are not only fitted to be members of the said Statutory Commission, but even to discharge the duties thereof far more efficiently than any set of Englishmen, by reason of their superior local knowledge. They, therefore, strongly resent their exclusion from the Commission and have firmly resolved to boycott the same. While Indians believed that England recognised political freedom as the ultimate result of her policy in India, the inexhaustible patience of the East, with its extraordinary faith in the higher motives of humnaity, could easily put up with wrongs and injustice confidently hoping that the same will be righted in course of time. But once it is evident that it is the intention of England to keep India permanently in a state of subjection, the attitude of the latter must change. Until the recent reactionary policy of the British Government, as manifested by the appointment of a Statutory Commission from which Indians have been rigidly excluded, Indians had still believed that England as a nation recognised the claim of the Indians to political freedom.

A CALCULATED AFFRONT.

It is a pity that in the grandest dependency of England the despotism she so consistently execrates where other nations are concerned should still survive, and that more than three hundred millions of men should still remain debarred from political rights which are the birthright of every free-born British subject. Lord Birkenhead told the British House of Lords the other day that he had considered the question of the inclusion of Indians for four years, and had satisfied himself that it was not advisable. This is a calculated affront to the Indians. In the first place, the Indians disavow the right of British Parliament to sit in judgment on its fitness for self-government. Politically-minded Indians claim that a Commission consisting entirely of Britons alone should be considered fit to decide the future political destiny of India. But even if the theory of Indo-British partnership is admitted, a Statutory Commission from which the Indians are rigidly excluded could not but be regarded as unfair to one of the partners in the concern. Lord Birkenhead has disavowed that partnership and declared that the British Parliament alone will decide the fate of India. The whole of India to a man repudiates this impudent claim of the British Parliament.

CONDEMNATION OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

As an argument in favour of the exclusion of the Indians, Lord Birkenhead alleged that a large number of those who voted in the election marked their papers because they were unable to read. Can there be a stronger condemnation of the British administration of India out of the mouth of a responsible British minister himself? Who is responsible for the illiteracy of the masses in India? And what about the literate classes? Could not Lord Birkenhead find from the millions of educated Indians even two or three fit to be included in the Commission? It cannot be denied that the educated natives of any country, whose whole lives are passed in that country, whose whole interests are centered and whose entire property is situated there, will know more of the wants of that country and its people, will understand better how to provide for these wants, and will be more interested, earnest and persevering in making that provision, than educated foreigners who come to that country as visitors for a term of years, whose vital interests are centered in a distant realm, where also the bulk of their property is situated.

BIRKENHEAD'S DELUSION.

Lord Birkenhead deludes himself with the hope that there are many elements in India that would flock to the standard of the Government and will not boycott the Commission. He will soon find out his mistake. Barring a few "johukamwallas" and sycophants, the whole of India has resolved to boycott the Commission. When British statesmen declared that the Empire was fighting for the rights of minor nationalities they did not probably think that they would be taken at their word, and that their professions would become the battle cry of the depressed and the down-trodden in Asia and, for the matter of that, in all parts of the world. The forces and hopes generated by their lofty declaration are to-day working a revolution in the mass mind the significance and the reality of which those accustomed to rule and dominate are unable to understand. Britain must change both its angle of vision and its heart to be enabled to discharge its responsibilities as one of the most civilised nations of the world.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

During the debate in the House of Lords on the personnel of the Commission, the Secretary of State for India observed that India was outside party controversy which meant that where India was concerned there was always a tacit understanding that all parties—Conservatives, Liberals and even Labourites were to unite and make a dead set against Indian interests. This country does not now expect any support even from the Labourites in its uphill struggle for freedom. It is now convinced that where Indian interests are concerned, Labourites are no better than the Tories or the Liberals. Labour's love of the principle of self-determination, at least so far as India is concerned, is a mockery and a fraud, despite Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's protestations to the contrary. India should learn the lesson of self-help. It must cease to rely upon props and crutches. It must cut off all communication with every member of the British Labour Party. On all critical occasions this party has proved false to its doctrines and traditions. It has been befooling this country. India's salvation could be achieved by the Indians alone unaided by any outside agency. The Indians should prepare themselves for an arduous campaign of boycott to assert the right of determining their own future.

UNITED AND CONCERTED ACTION.

India like all other countries that aspire to freedom is sadly in need of united and concerted action, on the part of its political leaders at the present moment. Without united action the boycott propaganda is not likely to prove successful. But whether the boycott of the Statutory Commission is destined to prove a success or a failure, all patriotic Indians should be prepared to carry it on vigorously. There is no other alternative. We should have boycott meetings in every part of the country. We should make this country vibrate with unceasing demands for our just rights at hundreds of public meetings in every city, town and hamlet.

ILLOGICAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

If the British were wise enough to read the signs of the times and regard the Indians as their equals in every way, they have yet the opportunity of governing the country for a long time to come in sympathetic co-operation with the Indians. But if they will be so foolish as to continue to assert their supremacy and look upon the Indians as their subordinates, it may be that they may be completely debarred from having anything to do with the administration of the country and may have to give up the vision of seeing Indian and Englishman side by side, in mutual respect, co-operating to create a new India, rising from the ruins of a dead past.

BENARES' CLEAR MANDATE.

(Continued from page 7).

name of place to be mentioned) places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of the Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all elected members of the Council of State, Assembly and Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (here the name of the town and province to be mentioned) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of Legislature in connection with the said Commission.

This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by the Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special Convention to frame such a Constitution.

It was further resolved that the Conference between the Congress Working Committee and the representatives of other organisations to draft a Swaraj Constitution in accordance with the resolution 17 of the Madras Congress be held in Delhi on Sunday, February 12th, such a draft constitution to be subsequently placed before the Special Convention in Delhi.

The Congress Working Committee held meeting in noon on January 15th, before the session of the Boycott Conference. It met again last night.—Free Press.

MAKE THE BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE

MR. SATYAMURTI'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

In the appeal issued to the people of Madras, Mr. S. Satyamurti has given his suggestions for making the boycott of the Statutory Commission effective and successful. He says there should be an All-India hartal on or soon after the arrival of the Commission in India. Persons or public bodies invited to give evidence before the Commission should resolutely decline to do so.

AN ALL-ROUND BOYCOTT.

"We must repeat," he says "on an absolutely non-violent scale the boycott of the Milner Commission by Egypt. What is involved is not a matter of future reforms now or later, but self-respect if not the life of the nation." Thirdly, he says without meaning any personal discourtesy, the common people should refuse to render the Commission members those services without which they cannot comfortably stay in this country. Motor drivers, domestic servants and merchants can do a great deal in this direction.

Referring to the Madras Congress Party, Mr. Satyamurti says it will stand to a man by the Congress resolution loyally and carry out the Congress mandate, and will abstain from attending the Council meetings, except for the purposes mentioned in the Congress resolution.

APPEAL TO OTHER PARTIES.

Mr. Satyamurti appeals to other organised parties in the Madras Council to co-operate with the Congress Party in declining to grant the expenditure of the Commission and to set up select committee for working with the Commission. He appeals to the three Ministers to follow the example of the Central Province Minister, and points out that if they are in office to-day, it is due to the neutrality of the Congress Party on the first no-confidence motion. He also calls upon the Independent Nationalist Party to show their independence and their nationalism and to boycott the Commission. Lastly, Mr. Satyamurti exhorts the electorates throughout the province to assemble in public meetings and call upon their representatives in the Council to boycott the Commission. The Congress and other public workers should by incessant propaganda galvanize the people and the electorates into speedy and effective action.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATION BETTER THAN BOYCOTT."

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE'S ADVICE TO INDIANS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Major Graham Pole, who has been on a short visit to India, left for Bombay today en-route to England. In a statement to the Press, he sums up his impressions of the situation in India as follows: "I have been very much interested in meeting leaders of political thought throughout India. I have also been very much impressed by the great desire on all sides to bury the past communal strife and work together as Indians for the common end. The boycott movement has been instrumental in bringing about much of that unity and if through its means a joint constitution is framed with a great measure of support from all parties it will have done much to help India on the road to Self-Government.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT LABOUR PARTY.

At the same I cannot help feeling that Indians do not fully appreciate the position of the Labour Party in England. In that party despite what Indians may say we take our stand on the inherent right of India to self-determination and self-Government and we want help of the Indians to assist us to bring about that end. Good Government we have always maintained is no substitute for Self-Government. The Blackpool resolution is still the policy of the Labour Party. It has to be borne in mind that the cable messages to the press of India do not do justice to the Labour point of view. At the same time it must also be realised that the cables sent by special correspondents and by news agencies do not represent the Labour attitude with any degree of accuracy. This is quite understandable. The parties who send cables have no means of knowing accurately the position of the Labour Party and supplement their lack of knowledge with a vividness of their imagination.

NEED OF PROPAGANDA WORK.

Indians in my opinion, and in the opinion of those who are best able to judge and who do most propaganda work on behalf of India in England, have made a great mistake in neglecting all educative and propaganda work in England with regard to India. The sooner that is remedied the better. Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., and I along with others have tried to make good that deficiency to some extent, but it is a very uphill work, and however much Indians may critiicise us and our work, they unfortunately do little to help us in that work. There should be some Indian organisation in England which would ensure that speech and writing in favour of India are given at least as much prominence as those of the reactionaries and it cannot be too strongly realised that with regard to Indian aspirations there are far more progressives in England than there are reactionaries with regard to the Simon Commission.

DEFENCE OF LABOUR ATTITUDE.

I am sorry that our attitude in the Labour Party in England has been so much misunderstood in India. Labour was not consulted as to whether Indians should be on the Commission or not. They were simply informed that the Conservative Government had decided two points: First, that no Indians should be members of the Commission and second that no members of Parliament should be on the Commission who had already expressed themselves strongly either on one side or the other or who were directly concerned with either services or with business affairs in India. Labour was asked to nominate two representatives who conformed to the requirements laid down by His Majesty's Government. It has never been known for any political party in England to refuse to co-operate in a Royal Commission. Our position is that the more we disagree with any proposed Royal Commission the more necessary it that we should be represented on it to give weight to Labour the Labour point of view and to see exactly what evidence is put before the Royal Commission and what weight is given to that evidence.

"NO AXE TO GRIND."

Only last year in England the Royal Commision was set up to deal with the unemployment insurance. The Labour Party objected to the Royal Commission and to its terms of reference, but at the same time appointed two of its members to serve on the Blanesburgh Commission, and by their representations they considerably modified the final report of that Commission. In this present Commission, Labour has no axe to grind and in nominating two of its ablest members, it is actuated solely by a desire to help India and only the interests of India have been considered. I can assure my Indian friends tha tthey may fully trust the Right Hon'ble Vernon Hartshorne and Major Attlee as two absolutely straight and honest men who will loyally stand by and endeavour to give effect to the policy of the Labour party.

A WRONG IMPRESSION?

With regard to India as expressed in the resolutions passed by the party at the Liverpool and Blakpool Conferences, I have heard it expressed in India that the Bill which will be presented to Parliament will be based on the report of Simon Commission. Since when, may I ask, has any Government in England felt bound to act in accordance with the findings of any Commission? Certainly, not in recent years, but it should be remembered that when the Simon Commission report is presented and when the report of the Indian Parallel Commission is presented, if it should consent to make a report, the Labour party will be in power as the Government off the day. At the very least, Labour is bound to be the strongest of the three parties in Parliament. In any event either the Labour Government will accept the report or will amend and adopt it. Surely, it is better for Labour to have a hand in the framing of that report. If the Labour members of the Commission do not approve of the proposed report, they can make a minority report or withdraw from the Commission altogether. Labour would then be in a much stronger position to protect once the Commission is working than it is now. What influence could Labour have if it stayed out of the Commission at this stage, and already Government have modified very considerably their proposals as at first announced by Mr. Baldwin and by Lord Birkenhead owing to the Labour representations.

MODIFICATION OF PROPOSALS.

It is a calamity that so much prominence has been given by news cabled from England to the first speeches of Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead and even to the last and, in many ways, very objectionable speech of the Secretary of State in the House of Lords. That speech was very much modified by subsequent negotiations. The real present position arrived at by negotiations with the Government was expressed in Mr. Lansbury's final speech on behalf of the Opposition in the House of Commons and accepted by Mr. Baldwin who stated categorically that Indians would be approached as friends and as equals. These speeches have received all too little attention in India and I cannot help thinking that had they received as they ought to have received the principal attention as they overrule all that had gone before, a very different atmosphere would have prevailed in India. At the same time, neither I nor any member of the Labour Party has any desire to advise Indians how they should act in India. That is their own sole concern and their own responsibility. All I wish to emphasise is that we in the Labour Party believe in Self-Government and we wish earnestly to co-operate with Indians as friends and as equals to bring about the desired Swaraj at the earliest possible date, with the greatest measure of good feeling on both sides.

STORING PETROL WITHOUT LICENSE

THANA MERCHANT FINED RS. 200

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 14.

An interesting case under the Petroleum Act was disposed of last week by Mr. J. Rodgers, First Class Magistrate of Thana. The accused in this case happened to be a local merchant, Mr. Gokuldas Kalidas, who was charged under Section 15 of the Petroleum Act for having kept petrol tins in his shop in the Bazaar on 30th October, 1927, and sold some of them to the prosecution witnesses, although he had no license to store and sell petrol in the said shop.

It was argued by Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, defence pleader, that the case was the result of trade rivalry between the accused and Mr. Captain, another dealer in petrol, at whose instance the complaint was lodged by the complainant, Kesari Purushottam. It was also urged on behalf of the accused that a partnership business was suggested between the accused and Mr. Captain, and as the agreement fell through, Mr. Captain must have put up the complainant to file the complaint. The accused had a license to store petrol in his depot at the Thana railway station and it was being renewed annually for the last two years. If the accused had acted contrary to the rules under the Petroleum Act, it would have been detected by the local police authorities. The petrol tins which were attached by police were kept accidentally in the shop for the General Trading Company, Mumbra, who had ordered them.

In rejecting the defence plea, the Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, remarked that failure of a partnership agreement (between the accused and Mr. Captain) cannot be considered as a cause for filing the complaint when it is sought to rectify a wrong and illegal practice of selling petrol without a license. After the complaint was lodged, accused obtained a license from the District Magistrate, Thana, dated 23rd November, 1927, to sell petrol in his shop from which he was selling. Prosecution witnesses purchased petrol from the said shop before the said license was issued by the District Magistrate. The necessity for obtaining a license from the District Magistrate after the complaint was lodged shows that the accused was selling petrol in his shop. As a result of the information given to this Court on 30th October, 1927, by the complainant who stated that he saw accused bringing 50 petrol tins in a cart from his depot near the railway station, a searchwarrnat was issued and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Thana Town, found 18 petrol tins and 49 empty tins in the accused's shop. If the 18 tins were meant for the General Trading Company, Mumbra, and were kept accidentally in the shop, they would not have been found in four different places in the shop. Besides the chit sent by the General Trading Company does not constitute a definite order inasmuch as it says: "Send 18 to 20 petrol tins." The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to undergo 7 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. S. Rangnekar.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana, delivered judgment in a sessions case in which one Sitaram Narayan of Kurla stood charged under Section 302, I. P. C. (Murder), for having murdered his mistress Bhima.

The jury brought a unanimous verdict of murder under grave and sudden provocation and accepting the verdict the accused was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. D. P. Vaidya, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Accused was defended by Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, pleader of Thana.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING FAILS.

Mr. Joseph Rodgers, the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, delivered judgment in a case in which Daniel Saul Divekar, a school-boy, was charged under Section 363, I. P. C., for having kidnapped Miss Rita Bastian Ellis, aged 13, out of the lawful guardianship of her father Bastian Ellis.

The learned Magistrate thought that the evidence was unsatisfactory and acquitted the accused.

Mr. W. A. Rego, pleader, Thana, appeared for the accused.

SPRING MILL WORKS WITH FULL STRENGTH

TRIKERS RESORT TO STO - THROWING

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SASSOONS AND WORKERS

Following the example of 500 of their colleagues who resumed work on Sunday morning, the rest of the strikers of the Spring Mills resumed their duty on Monday morning and the mills worked with full strength. The weavers who had to go back on Sunday because of want of work had been taken on and all the departments of the mills worked as usual.

The workers of the E. D. Sassoon group of mills continued to hold out on Monday; but it is understood that negotiations between the trade union leaders and Sir Victor Sassoon regarding the adoption of the lines to which Sir Ness Wadia has agreed are in progress. Even Sir Ness is said to be taking keen interest in the workers' claim of option system being re-adopted.

Meanwhile, some 200 of the workers of the Sassoon mills on strike gathered before the New Islam Mills at Currey Road on Monday morning and began to throw stones on the mill premises and tried to pursuade the workers of the mills to join them. Police aid was immediately summoned and the crowd was dispersed but not beore a few window-panes of the mills buildings were broken.

Another crowd of about 300 workers gathered near the Union Mills and began to throw stones at the premises. As the management saw no police aid forthcoming they stopped working and resumed only after 15 minutes when on the arrival of the police the strikers dispersed.

Save these two small incidents, there was everything quiet on Monday.

FLOTATION OF FRENCH INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

AMERICA REMOVES BAN

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Washington.—The ban against the flotation of the French Industrial Securities imposed three years ago in consequence of France's failure to fund the war debt has been officially removed. Reasons for it are unknown, but it is attributed by newspapers to a demonstration of friendship to France. The question of the French Government loans is not mentioned in the State Department notification. Bankers of Wall Street are much interested in the developments which will probably result in American big scale financing of the French industries.—Reuter's Special.

WELL-KNOWN SHIP-BUILDING CO. CLOSES DOWN

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Belfast shipbuilders, Workman, Clerk and Company who had long boasted of the world's largest tonnage output executed the last order in hand and closed down indefinitely. On the other hand orders are flowing in to many others shipyards as typified by a Wallsend firm securing an American contract of 100 thousand sterling to build a train-carrying steamer.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS GOVERNOR ENTERTAINED

500 GUESTS ATTEND

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Goschen and H.H. the Maharaja of Benares were entertained at a garden party to-day evening by the Raja of Kollengode. Covers were laid for 500 guests who included the members of the Executive Council, Ministers, Judges of the High Court, Dr. Besant, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Rudkin, Rajas of Venkatagiri, Kalahasti, and Panagal and leading members of the local bar. The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas, Swami Venkatachellum Chetty, Mr. Muthia Mudaliar and Mr. C. Gopala Menon were the 4 Swarajists present. Later there was a music performance followed by a Sanskrit drama. Addresses in Sanskrit composed by Mr. Justice V. V. Sreenivasa Iyengar to Their Excellencies and His Highness the Maharaja of Benares were read.—A.P.

BISHOP OF LUCKNOW DEAD

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

Death occurred of the Bishop of Lucknow this morning at Allahabad.—A.P.

MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUSTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

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NEW RESERVE BANK BILL

UNSATISFACTORY EVEN AS 'VIA MEDIA'

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Commenting on the new Reserve Bank Bill the "Hindu" in the course of a long editorial after pointing out that the constitutional procedure adopted in the publication by Government of a new bill on a matter on which the old bill brought by them is actually pending before the legislature may be open to question says "Sir Basil Blackett has succeeded in making the Secretary of State realise that India would not be a party to accepting the monstrosity of the original shareholders' scheme. The new shareholders' scheme is very different in conception from the old and it is due to the joint committee and the leaders of the parties in the Assembly that this larger vision has dawned on the Government of India and the Secretary of State." The new bill, the paper adds, does not reserve the right to the state to assume ownership at a subsequent stage on the analogy of the railway share capital. It concludes by saying that even as a 'via media' the new shareholders plan is unsatisfactory.—A.P.

LAHORE FORGERY CASE

LAHORE Jan. 16.

Khan Bahadur Zakauddin the additional Sessions Judge delivered Judgment today in what is known as the forged notes case. He convicted Maulvi Sultan Mohammed and others of conspiracy to circulate forged notes and sentenced three of them to seven years rigorous imprisonment. He also sentenced two others to three years rigorous imprisonment each. Agreeing with the assessors he acquitted the remaining accused, Sahib Ram, regarding whom the Court observed, "The only evidence against him is that of the approver Mohammed Hanif. Nothing incriminating was found in his possession. His only fault seems to be that he is a brother of the accused, Jodha Ram." Of the three approvers the court ordered Mohammed Hanif and Mohammed Shah to be released. As regards the third who resiled from his statement the court left the Police to proceed against him as they thought fit—A. P.

CONTINUE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

PRESIDENT ANSARI'S REPLY TO CIVIC WELCOME

BENARES, Jan. 16.

At a largely attended meeting an address of civic welcome was presented today to Dr. M. A. Ansari by the Chairman of the Benares Municipal Board.

Dr. Ansari in reply thanked him for the honour done to him as President of the Congress. Referring to the Congress resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity he, although not quite satisfied with it, thought it a great achievement. He urged the Hindus and Mussalmans of Benares to continue their friendly relations and to settle their mutual differences as they had done during very bad times of communal tension.—A.P.

NEW INDIAN LOAN

FOR REDEMPTION PURPOSES AND RAILWAYS

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The prospectus of the New Indian loan published to-day explains that after five millions are devoted to redemption purposes the remainder will be employed for Railways.—Reuter.

COAL MARKETING SCHEME

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Rugby.—A full meeting of representatives of South and West Yorkshire and Nottingham and Derbyshire coalowners' Associations was held in Sheffield yesterday for further consideration of the coal-marketing scheme. It was announced that the scheme was being formally constituted. Already other districts are making approaches for admission to the scheme There is a prospect that eventually the whole of the Midland coalfields including Lancashire, will be included within it. It is stated that important developments may therefore be expected in the near future.—B.O.W.

CRIMINALS AMOK IN SICILY

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—A big round-up of alleged criminals in Sicily recalls the recent Mafia trial. "Le Journal" states that over 300 have been arrested in the several Communes in the neighbourhood of Agrigento. The arrested are credited with 40 murders and hundreds of other crimes.—Reuter.

CAN INDIA IGNORE WORLD OPINION?

(Continued from page 6.)

formation about India through lectures, pamphlets, publications, personal contacts, etc..

(b) Arrangements for the lecture tour of the Congress delegates to this country.

(c) To serve as a news agency to Indian papers.

(d) To help responsible American visitors to India in making contacts with Indian Nationalist organizations and leaders. These people on their return to America will be a valuable asset to the cause of India.

(e) To establish a library on India in this country.

FINANCE.

(1) The organization here will be mostly self-supporting as it develops. Congress will have to provide at least one year's expense in the beginning which should not exceed more than four to five thousand rupees; this expense money from Congress to be gradually minimized as the work becomes organized here. We believe, given a chance and some time for the maturing of the plan, such an organization could be made self-supporting in this country.

(2) The expenses relative to Congress delegates from and to India shall be taken care of either by the Congress or by the delegates themselves, while his living and travelling expenses in this country may be provided for by the organization here. He shall not expect an honorarium for his lectures or other public services here.

DELEGATES.

The person delegated to this country should be well acquainted with world politics. It is advisable to have a mature person, preferably a member of the Indian Legislature. The membership in the Legislative Assembly serves as an important qualification, as it will carry with it considerable weight, and influence in this country. They will be taken here equivalent to the Senators and Congressmen of the United States of America. It is imperative that such a delegate should be an eloquent speaker, and if possible, a good writer. We need sincere men with a spirit of co-operation, who will understand the difficulties and help our cause in overcoming them. It will be necessary that the delegate should inform himself on all liberal political parties and issues in the United States of America.

CO-OPERATION OF INDIAN LEADERS NECESSARY.

It is evident that the work here depends largely upon the active co-operation of Congressmen and leaders in India. It is true that the Indian National Congress should have a foreign department to systematically build foreign relations. Our increasing immigration to countries like British Guiana, our problems in South Africa the interests of Indian merchants abroad, and the growing number of students to foreign universities, all these need a centralized handling which Congress alone would be able to discharge in a responsible manner. We are particulary interested in this line of work as no political organization is carrying on Indian National Congress work here in the United States. Conditions in America have come to a stage where all unfocussed political activities should be managed from a central source, and directed to a definite end.

Should the Congress decide to act on these suggestions, it is urged that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu be selected as the first Congress representative to lecture in this country. Her personality, her reputation as a poetess, her eloquence, and her Presidency of the Indian National Congress are sure to win the enthusiastic reception and ensure very successful beginning of a vitally important work. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is an Indian lady of international reputation and it must be remembered that American public opinion is very appreciative and enthusiastic of women speakers in general.

We feel perfectly confident of the success of such a scheme. The numbers of helpful workers are bound to increase as the organization matures and the work is opened up. We may assure you that in presenting this scheme of work we are expressing the sentiments of our Indian group here.

SWADESHI BANKS' OBJECTIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Indigenous banking concerns have raised objections to the new Reserve Bank Bill, one of their main grievances being the clause calling a deposit with the Reserve Bank with interest, while the Reserve Bank will collect the interest. It is understood that special committees of Directors of the Imperial Bank and the Bengal Chamber will discuss the Bill in detail to-morrow.—Free Press.

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"DISCOURTEOUS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was present at the opening ceremony of the Electric service on the suburban section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and I fully concur with the views expressed by you in your editorial of the 7th instant, in which you have commented upon the seating arrangements of the invited guests and have characterised the same as discourteous.

The letter of Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtula which appeared in your journal of yesterday in connection with the seating arrangements, is greatly surprising to me to find that Mr. Fazul assumes the role of a redoubtable champion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Mr. Fazul who is a member of the Railway Advisory Committee got a pride's place on the dais and perhaps because of his being lucky in securing an elevated or rather an olympic seat on the dais, he could not think of the discourtesy shown by the management of the Railway Company to the invited guests.

May I inquire of Mr. Fazul or the B. B. and C. I., as to why the Company could not see the utility of inviting several respected Indian residents of the suburbs who practically patronise the Railway, by their being permanent residents of the suburbs. And instead, the Company had invited an overwhelming number of Europeans who, I am afraid, may not have possibly any concern with the suburbs and the new electric service.

I am sorry to remark that the brief taken up by Mr. Fazul on behalf of the Company speaks of the bureaucratic mentality of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Laxmi-Nagar,
Khar, Jan. 13.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read your Editorial appeared in the issue of the 7th instant and also a letter from Mr. Fazal E. Rahimtoola, M.L.A., appeared on the 10th instant. I was one of those who was present in the pandal at Mahaluxmi at the time of the opening ceremony of the Electric Service, when I had seen the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber sitting on the last row. The whole sitting accommodation was arranged by the Railway authorities and what I found was that the number of guests invited consisted more of Europeans than Indians. As far as I understand the Advisory Committee was not consulted in issuing the invitations. At the time of opening the new Railway stations of Poona and Nagpur, the Agent of that Railway had not even invited the members of the Railway Advisory Committee. Mr. Fazal Ebrahim, M.L.A., will please enquire into the matter and ascertain from the Agent as to on what basis the invitations are issued on such ceremonial occasions by the Railway Company.

I was surprised to find that the majority of persons present there were not daily travellers on the local section of the Railway.

It was desirable that invitations should have been sent to the prominent residents and merchants residing in the suburbs who are daily travellers in local train service. I hope, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola will do the needful and publish the explanation given by the Agent for the information of the public.—Yours, etc.,

EYE-WITNESS.

Jan 12.

NEED OF A PLATFORM AT KOSAMBA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me space in your valued columns to draw the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company as also of H. H. the Gaekwar State Railway authorities to the great inconvenience that the travelling public has to put up with due to the absence of a platform on either side at the Kosamba Junction on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Kosamba is a station about midway between Surat and Broach; just opposite it is a terminal station of the same name on H. H. the Gaekwar's State Railway—Kosamba-Zarkhvav Line. There are various places on this State line, notably Mangrol, which are visited by thousands of pilgrims of both sexes once a year as it is the resting place of a Mahomedan Saint. Moreover, this town contains the Taluka Court of the Taluka and so all the year round merchants and litigants have to go to it. The State Railway train being comparatively small has very low footboards and while alighting from them, passengers are not very much inconvenienced owing to the absence of platforms. But the B. B. and C. I. Railway carriages being very high, and there being no platform on either side at Kosamba, persons travelling by this line bound for the places situate on the State Railway are considerably inconvenienced while getting down from the train. The aged, and especially women, cannot reach their feet to the ground from the footboards and often receive a fall in trying to do so. In fact one woman, who was 'enciente' once received a bad fall while detraining and died after some time as a result of it. The inhabitants of Kosamba and the neighbouring places served by this station, especially the Patels and the Pir Saheb of Mangrol, should in company with H. H. the Gaekwar's Railway administration, take up this matter with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and apply to them to have platforms erected at this place.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Surat, Jan. 9.

NEW ARTS COLLEGE AT BELGAUM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are probably aware that an attempt is being made by the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society to start an Arts College at Belgaum and for this purpose the promoters of the proposed college have already collected about two lakhs of rupees. Those who are responsible for this scheme seem to have ignored the fact that in the city of Bombay alone, there are to-day nearly 12 thousand educated people of all classes and communities, who are out of employment, unable to make both ends meet and on the border of starvation. The condition of the young men unable to secure employment who are outside Bombay, is probably worse. The Universities of Bombay and other cities are turning out every year graduates, under-graduates, and matrics, by thousands and these young men are also swelling the ranks of the unemployed middle class population. That the present faulty system of purely literary and academic education imparted by our schools and colleges has failed to produce the self-reliant or self-supporting type of young men, is the unanimous verdict of impartial onlookers who have watched the disastrous effects of the present educational policy. The exclusively literary bias developed in the students by this unpractical system incapacitates him from meeting the actual needs of after-life, nips in the bud, his spirit of adventure, enterprise or originality, creates a distaste for and a positive aversion to any kind of physical or manual labour. Original thinking or original research work in the different physical sciences is not fostered and the student after finishing his course finds to his keen disappointment that nearly all the lucrative trades and professions are monopolised and over-crowded and there is no scope for him even in the subordinate services, Government or private. In this age of mechanical inventions and keen commercial competition, there is no room for the products of an efficient system of education. The Lingayat community of Belgaum is noted mainly for its business acumen and commercial instincts, and it ought therefore to concentrate its attention on providing for its students a higher type of commercial and business training and also on starting an engineering college or even small workshops to meet the needs of various localities in the Belgaum District. This course, if followed, will serve to alleviate the miseries of the unemployed adult population and enable the younger generation to stand on its own legs instead of hunting after Government or private service.

I would therefore earnestly request the promoters of the proposed Arts College to reconsider the whole question in the light of the present immediate needs of the country and divert their attention to the establishment of workshops, or craft-schools as suggested by me. If they desire, I am ready to volunteer my services to guide them along these lines.

I may incidentally refer to similar attempts in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. M. R. Paranjpe of Poona is an enthusiastic and untiring advocate of a separate University for Poona (of course of the usual inefficient academical type). It is indeed the country's misfortune that these pedagogues fail to understand the country's real educational needs in these days of world-wide commercial competition and scientific progress.

There is another aspect of the question which cannot be ignored. Those who are keenly watching the public life of the country will have to admit that Poona or the Deccan has far lagged behind Madras and Bengal in the production of good English speakers and writers. With the exception of one or two speakers in Bombay, there are no good speakers in Maharashtra and owing to this deficiency, the Bombay Presidency has lost its prestige in the Congress pandal or the Subjects Committees. If the people of the Deccan wish to revive their influence in the all-India public movements, let them start schools of education, and journalism in important centres like Poona and Bombay for the benefit of all communities (Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc.).

Let it also be borne in mind that the compulsory education will not raise the productive capacity or efficiency of the nation, unless it is literary education coupled with manual and scientific training of the proper type.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. SANT.

WARATAHS BEAT MIDI

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Toulouse.—In the Rugy match Waratahs beat Midi by eleven points to three.—Reuter's Special.

Now Delhi. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party returned to Delhi in the morning of January 15.

BELGAUM ARTS COLLEGE.
WHY IT IS NECESSARY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now known to all that the Karnatak Lingayat Education Society of Belgaum is contemplating of opening an Arts College at Belgaum in June. The Society has indeed, taken a desirable step from the point of view of the public of Belgaum and all those interested in the spread of education among the people. For it is only the education that will enable us to think for ourselves and in the fullness of time make us able to carry on the self-governing institutions that may be introduced in India. But, unfortunately there seems to be some opposition to the establishment of such a college at Belgaum from such quarters as have some vested interests in the matter and those that have no knowledge of the conditions of this part of the Presidency. I include the Minister of Education in the latter category. The opposition has sheltered itself under the grand principle of unitary university and efforts are being made to dissuade the members of the Senate not to sanction the affiliation of this proposed college to the University.

It is said that the starting of an Arts College at Belgaum will not help us in establishing a unitary university in the Karnatak in the near future. That near future is a distant future to us when we see that there is opposition even to establish a college here. One would support the idea of unitary University if that were possible in India. We know Andhra started with the same idea and has failed in the objects. In case we adopt that principle, every district town in India shall have a university of its own, for the district alone can be a unit for the sphere of such university. That one political province should have one university is a proposition which is now thrown to the winds and the present tendency is to make educational centres as near home as is possible by means of establishing universities and college to facilitate the spread of education in the country.

Taking Bombay Presidency in particular, any person endowed with reason will admit that it is next to impossibility to have a unitary university for the whole province and even one for each linguistic province in the presidency. Because the arts colleges, are not located as one place in each such division but are scattered over the whole of the province. Sind has two colleges. Gujrat has four all in different places, and similar is the case with the six colleges in the Maharashtra. And what of Bombay city? We do not find her free from this, for one more college is to be started in Andheri. One feels sure that these established colleges are not to be stopped for the sake of the principle that is now propounded by the so-called educationists of the province. If there is any division that is far behind in education it is the Karnatak. When an enthusiastic band of workers proposes to start a college, educationists not belonging to this division oppose it, because it may pay them to do so. The pity of it is that the Minister of Education is one of them. Does he mean to say that Karnatak should always be satisfied to have one college? Would he have adopted the same attitude if a similar proposition was placed before the Senate by a society in Gujrat? One is doubtful. The Karnatak people strongly resent the attitude of victimising this province to an idea which is never to be put into practice in India.—Yours &c.

K. G. WARTY, M.A., B.T.

Gokak, Jan 13.

CARRERAS LTD.
LARGE INCREASE IN BUSINESS

The Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Carreras, Limited was held on the 20th ulto. at River Plate House, London, E.C. Mr. Bernhard Baron (chairman and managing director) presided.

The chairman in the course of his speech said that the balance available was £1,880,000, including £621,000 brought forward from last year, and that in a year when we were called upon for over half the period to bear an additional duty of 8d. per lb. placed on tobacco, the figure mentioned has been made possible only by a very largely increased turnover, and the putting forth of every possible effort by those connected with the working of the business.

NEW FACTORY.

The increased duty was not the only difficulty with which they had had to contend as with the continued expansion of the business they had found themselves limited for factory space, and in spite of all the overtime and all the ingenuity that they could devise they had not been able to fulfil all the demands made upon them by the increasing sale of the productions. He regretted to say that many of the customers had to be disappointed through not receiving goods. These things would be remedied on the completion of their new premises in Hampstead road. They would then have a model tobacco factory.

The chairman then dealt with the financial resources of the company. He said that for coping with increasing business they required bigger stocks and additional funds.

This year, therefore, the directors had recommended that a new issue of shares should be made at a price which, while it gives the shareholders a substantial benefit, will also yield to the company the money necessary to provide for the extension of the business.

After the directors report and the Accounts had been passed the chairman declared a dividend of 35 per cent. free of income tax, on the ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shares making with the interim dividend of 15 per cent paid in June 1927, 50 per cent free of income-tax for the year.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 17 1928

HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENT IN STATECRAFT

STUDIES IN STATESMEN

SIR JOHN SIMON, AN ENIGMA

HIS POLITICAL AMBITION PREVAILS

IS HE COLD AND LACKING IN SYMPATHY?

"Sir John Simon, whose appointment to preside over so hazardous an experiment in Statecraft as the India Reform Commission, was received with general acclamation, is regarded by some as an enigma," writes, A. P. Nicholson in the "Outlook."

To these he represents sheer intellect, divorced from the human emotions. Of cogent and subtle brain, the presentment of his thought is so lucid that it often convinces the reluctant, for he can sway men by reason. Then, too, he has an uncanny habit sometimes of fixing his eyes beneath your gaze, and only raising them if you challenge him. Even then the eyes are veiled, and the smooth features, pale and sharp, suggest that he may give you his mind, but not his heart.

Supreme as a lawyer, in which sphere his extraordinary gifts have had full play, he has cherished the twin ambition of succeeding as a political leader. After various vicissitudes, he achieved this ambition at the outset of the General Strike, when his powerful speeches in the House of Commons gave a lead to the country, and did more to restore order than the actions of the Executive. He might have led the Liberal Party, if Mr. Lloyd George had taken some other direction, yet when this possibility was canvassed, men said he was cold and lacking in sympathy. He has a hard edge, but I do not think he appears to be any colder than Lord Oxford was before leadership helped to mellow him. And in his climbing days Mr. Asquith was rather too legal, whereas Sir John Simon has based his public life more broadly on general policy than is sometimes realised.

It is said that Sir John is imperturbable, but I have seen him in a passion when, worsted for once in debate, he hurriedly left the Chamber and strode through the deserted Lobby striking the heavy swing doors away from him. It was a rare occasion, for he has immense reserve. Few know that he is a generous man, because he conceals his benefactions. And few remember now that he made his appeal to the emotions once, as well as to justice, in his campaign in the country to stay the ravages wrought in Ireland by the Coalition's reprisal policy. Perhaps if party leadership had come to him he would have risen to his opportunity. In the meantime, now that India's teaming races await the counsel of the Raj, it is at least significant that so many are ready to ascribe to him, as Chairman of the India Commission, those qualities of sympathy and imagination which he publicly failed to his aid.

POLITICAL AMBITION.

His political ambition has prevailed. The legal predominance has long been in the hollow of his hand—he refused the Lord Chancellorship a dozen years ago. The enigmatic quality in his nature may be due to these rival ambitions, which through life have "ceased not fighting, east and west, on the marches of his breast." Of a complex mind and ambition, he is also of complex origin. When he first contested Walthamstow in 1906 a heckler bluntly asked him whether he was a Jew. The reason for his patronymic may be that Biblical names were so often adopted by the Welsh peasants; or the name Simon might be Norman, for in the corner of Pembrokeshire, where his grandfather lived, there are traces of the Normans. His retort to the heckler was that, though he at once dissociated himself from any kind of reflection on Jews, as a matter of fact, his mother had been English, his father Welsh, his school Scottish, and his wife Irish—a reply which won him many votes.

Sir John exemplifies the fundamental change which our society has undergone during the last century. It began with the first great Reform Act of 1832, and has been quickened during the last two generations by the wider franchise extensions, and the creation of the educational ladder. The pride in race persists, though with a difference, but our aristocrats now have many social rivals in men of distinction who are as proud of their humble origin as any squire of his pedigree. Thus, in public life, we have Mr. Churchill vaunting his friend, Lord Birkenhead, as an instance of what position a poor boy may achieve, and we have of Sir John Simon's pride in his grandfather, who was a stonemason on the Cawdor Estates. That earlier John Simon was a sturdy Welshman, a cottager, who became, first a foreman mason and then a small farmer, and won the respect of his fellows.

LOVE OF OXFORD.

The grandson, who as a boy spent his holidays on the little farm, later on took into his chambers as a law pupil the grandson of that Lord Cawdor whose home the first John Simon helped to build. And while touching on his ancestry, it is pertinent to recall that one of Sir John's early successes in Parliament was his speech on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, in which he described from his personal knowledge how that question affected the Welsh peasants.

The son of a Congregational Minister, who, like so many, devoted himself to the education of his children, he won scholarships first to Fettes, and then to Wadham. It is the story of many a "son of the manse." Oxford was to become a lifelong affection with him, and his alma mater, for her part, insists that he should remain to this day a Fellow of All Souls, despite his many avocations. At Oxford he played football, made useful acquaintance, learnt to clarify his mind, and learnt to debate in the Union, where he followed F. E. Smith as President. The latter had preceded him at Wadham by a year, and it was at Oxford that the intercourse began between these two men who were to run a neck-and-neck race so often in the Courts and in Parliament. After this long strife, it falls to Lord Birkenhead as Secretary for India to suggest Sir John Simon as the ideal Chairman for the Statutory inquiry.

There was once before, in a corrupt age, a very youthful Solicitor-General, but merit had nothing to do with that appointment. With this exception, Sir John was the youngest Law Officer on record, when, in 1910, Mr Asquith singled him out. Neither in the Courts nor the Commons was there any question of the fitness of the choice. Before this stage was reached, he had lived an intense life. As a youngster fresh from the college, he had pursued the law with such assiduity that he established himself as a busy junior in half-a-dozen years, and thus had secured a means of livelihood when the 1906 election offered Liberal candidates so unparalleled an opportunity. In these half-dozen years he had known happiness and tragic loss. With the slenderest prospects, but with that confidence which marks him, he married his first wife, who was a niece of Mrs. J. R. Green, when he was called to the Bar, and three years after she died. Grief, which warps a weak man, is often in a strong character an incisive force, sharpening resolve, and there is little doubt that this experience moved him to keener effort in his work.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

His first considerable success in Parliament was made in curious circumstances. To regularise the financial situation after the Lords' rejection of the Budget several measures were required, the last of which was a Revenue Bill, in 1911. It was a cryptic measure, and Simon was hurrying down to Westminster to explain it when, on the Embankment, his taxi-cab, in a collision, was smashed to pieces, and he was flung into the road in the midst of broken wood and iron. Though much shaken, he insisted on taking another cab to the House, and stayed there during an all-night sitting to explain the incomprehensible. This he did, with quiet dignity and to such purpose that Arthur Balfour advised the Opposition to accept as admirable the explanations, although he could not quite follow them. Thereafter the Government frequently sought the help of the young Law Officer, especially to wind up debates. This meant late hours as well as early, and to keep fit he played golf hard whenever he had the chance.

To the larger policies he constantly returns throughout the inward struggle between his conflicting ambitions. Confronted with his spectacular rise to eminence in the Courts, the political world at first had thought of him only as a lawyer—some said pedantic—and you can trace his efforts to tear off this clogging mantle. As Solicitor-General the most masterly speech he makes is against Tariff Reform. As Attorney-General with a seat in the Cabinet, he refuses the Woolsack. As Home Secretary in the first coalition his most striking achievement is to summon an all-in conference on the coal industry, whereby, and with the help of Mr. Lloyd George, he checks the alarming drop in our coal production after twelve months' war. In times of mistrust, he lays down in fair lines the principles that should govern the treatment of suspected persons.

MERCILESS LOGIC.

He pursued principles and policies in Parliament with that logic and conscience which in the Courts enabled him to present the ultimate conclusions of the law, and presently this process brought him to a standstill. With many other patriotic Englishmen, he had felt that the voluntary principle in recruiting the fighting services was our birthright, and that conscription was foreign to our island race. He did not say that in the hour of direst peril we should not have resort to conscription; but when the majority of the people felt that the usefulness of the voluntary Derby scheme had been exhausted, he disputed the right of general consent and denied that the hour had come. Attaching a more sacrosanct character to the voluntary principle than did even the Labour members of the Government, Sir John resigned the Home Secretaryship, and led a small band in opposition to the compulsory Bill. But in the country opposition did not materialise, and there were some in those days who thought that by this act he had closed his political career. To take so short a view was to ignore the poise in the British temperament. Since the war, pacifists have been called to be Ministers of the Crown and so far from being a pacifist the ex-Home Secretary in the following year joined the army.

GENERAL STRIKE.

Just before he went to France to serve in the Air Force, he appeared for the defence in a memorable case at the Old Bailey. His appearances in criminal cases have been overshadowed by his unexampled success in civil causes. But his defence of Lieutenant Malcolm in the most poignant domestic tragedy of the war rivals any of the famous defences of the past. He has not the dramatic force of a carson, but he is at ease in a dramatic environment. Step up the reconstruction of the tragedy proceeded, and step by step the logic of the argument was established, but intertwined was that appeal to the heart which moves to tears. At the close he condemned any use of the code which was pedantic, a word he seems to hate. And it was no triumph of artifice which evoked the thrilling cheers from the crowds who waited for the verdict in the streets.

His intervention in the general strike made it clear to his fellow-countrymen that the stoppage was not legally a strike at all. The Trade Disputes Act, under which strikes with due notice are lawful, had been violated. Obviously contracts were threatened, and the strikers began to lose all sense of security. Sir John's elucidation of the law on the third day, coupled with the Astbury judgment, undermined a movement which, if successful, would have been revolutionary. Few pronouncements in Parliament have had so great an effect. He was again insistent that to interpret the law in this quarrel was not pedantic, but was designed to show the responsible Labour leaders that they were rendering the worst service to the working class. The word "pedantic," however, was not flung at him this time, and I think he cast off that reproach long ago. His deep knowledge of the law was regarded as the adjunct of a statesman when he was called to his duties on the India Commission.

Courtesy:—"The Sphere."

Canton's Scarlet Joan of Arc: Miss Foo Foo Wong (in uniform) and Miss Loo Quack Isu, the leader and a civilian member of the "Dare to Die Corps"—the Red Amazon Company in the vanguard of the Russian-led Kuomintang (Nationalist) forces in action in Honan.

EXECUTION FILM

SMUGGLED PAST DETECTIVES

The secret film of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Communist murderers recently electrocuted in America, has, the "Sunday Express" understands, been smuggled into London.

Scotland-yard detectives have kept ceaseless watch at the British ports to try to seize the film during the past two weeks.

The film is understood to have arrived in England as the personal luggage of a passenger from America, who landed at Liverpool nine or ten days ago. It was smuggled through to London, where attempts are now being made to arrange for it to be copied. So far these attempts have not been successful.

Sacco and Vanzetti appear in the film as heroes from a Communist point of view, and the film is designed to be shown to people with Communist sympathies in the hope that it will stir their feelings into a more definite line of action.

It is claimed that it is an historical record of thee manner in which the two men were executed. Communists have sought to prove that the case was purely an excuse for a political attack.

The film since its arrival in London has been secretly transferred from hiding place to hiding place in an endeavour to hide its whereabouts.

MINER M. P.'S CUT THEIR SALARIES

HELP FOR FEDERATION

Because of the intense depression in the coalfields representatives of the Miners' Federation in Parliament have cut the salaries paid them by the federation.

After the meeting of the M.F.G.B. executive Mr. Cook announced that their Parliamentary members had agreed to their salaries being reduced from £650, plus £10 for expense (including, of course, the £400 they get as members of Parliament) to £600, plus £10 expenses.

As a result of the closing down of the collieries last June the whole town of Mardy, in Rhondda, Glamorgan, has become a charge upon the Labour Exchange and guardians. Tradesmen, no less than colliery workers, are suffering general distress.

A new effort is about to be made to urge Lockets Merthyr Company to reopen the pits, which employ about 2,000.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN ON DEAN INGE

'GLOOMIER THAN FACTS WARRANT'

Mr. John Buchan had a friendly tilt at Dean Inge in an address on the Teaching of History, at the Educational Institute of Scotland Congress, at Ayr.

"We have a very distinguished Churchman, the Dean of St. Paul's," he said, who is, perhaps, inclined to take a gloomier view of current problems than the facts warrant.

"I think the explanation is that he is a specialist on the history and the thought of the third century of our era. (Laughter).

"His absorption in that period makes him often see parallels, which I cannot believe to be true, between the tendencies and personalities of the Roman Empire and those of our own day."

Speaking on the position of the vernacular, Mr. Thomas Henderson said there was no reason to suppose that Burns was neglected, but he complained that for the most part Scots minor poets sang the same old songs over and over again.

Why could they not sing about the trawlers of Aberdeen, the Western Isles, fishing lassies, the Lanarkshire steel towns, or of life in the Gallowgate of Glasgow?

TELL-TALE BREATH

DOCTOR'S NOVEL TEST

An ingenious test of drunkenness was described when a motorist was before Mr. Cancellor, at Marlborough-street.

John Bryant (35), managing director, of Stokenchurch-street, Parsons Green, was charged with being drunk in charge of a motor-car. Dr. Gorsky, police surgeon, said he gave Bryant a football bladder to inflate with his breath.

On examination he found that two litres of breath contained 1.5 milli-grammes of alcorol, showing that Bryant was 50 per cent. drunk. He only used that test to confirm his other tests for drunkenness.

Mr. Cancellor imposed a fine of £30, with £5 costs, and ordered Bryant's license to be endorsed.

WAR BRIBE MYSTERY

NO REPUDIATION BY JAPAN

Secrecy surrounds the intentions of the Japanese Government regarding the dramatic move by a group of Englishmen in London to get Japan to honour their claim to a £4,000,000 war bribe.

As revealed exclusively in the "Sunday Chronicle" the English claimants are in possession of a promissory note for £4,000,000 purporting to be part of the price paid by Japan to Russian traitors for selling victory in the Russo-Japanese War.

No official repudiation of the claim has been made.

The "Sunday Chronicle" has received a letter from a Mr. Shurmer Sibtrorp, who states that "the documents and contracts referred to are in my custody."

He disclaims emphatically that he is in any way responsible for the appearance of the story in this newspaper.

SIGNED BY A PRINCE.

The promissory note, together with a document which, it is claimed is the actual contract entered into between Japan and the Russian traitors, is now in the strong room of a London bank awaiting the next move. It bears a signature asserted to be that of Prince Yamagata, the Japanese Bismark.

Behind the claim is an amazing story. Three Russian revolutionaries, actuated by a hatred of Tsardom, received, it is said, promissory notes for £4,000,000 each for betraying their country during the Russo-Japanese War.

After the betrayal a Russian named Worsky, into whose hands the notes had fallen, went to Nagasaki to collect the money promised. Unable to pay forthwith, it is said, the Japanese representatives drew up new securities payable in March 1915, provided Japan was not then at war.

There was also a key contract without which no note was to be honoured. In this document, which is now in London, there occurs the clause:—

"The bearer of this contract will receive the sum that is spoken of in paragraph 2 of the Government of Japan, if his assistant and the one of his associates makes that the Government gives the victory of the war . . . . ."

Before Worsky could return to Russia he was found murdered in Nagasaki. A man, in whose hands one of the notes was afterwards placed for safety, was also assassinated. A woman who had to do with them vanished.

The present note was brought to England by a Russian named Tillusky in 1913. Various attempts have been made to get it honoured without success.

DOCTORS' AID FOR MOTHER

MATERNITY WITHOUT SUFFERING

Painless births are now possible, it is claimed, by a discovery made by two doctors after many years of research.

The new method, which is said to be far superior to twilight sleep, consists of the injection of magnesium sulphate followed by hypodermic, and then an oil ether installation.

The laboratory name of the new method is "obstretrical analgesia," and it is claimed that it temporarily "disconnects" the mind from the body, causing complete loss of memory over a brief period of time.

The effects of the drugs is usually noted with fifteen minutes the patient becoming very quiet, and sometimes sleeping throughout the whole ordeal, waking to the almost unbelievable fact that her baby is already born.

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